

THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

Childhood Insight:

RENEE ZAKIA MASTERS FINGERSPELLING

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**May
1970**

50c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

Devices for the Deaf

Adjustment problems of the deaf are many, especially when it comes to communication and awareness of sounds. And devices to compensate for hearing impairment are becoming more and more numerous.

For communication over telephone wires we have teletypewriters and several speech indicators and their counterparts. (Plus some gadgets which are not likely to find wide acceptance due to embodiment of the Morse Code or letter-by-letter transmission.)

We have lights, buzzers and combinations of all sorts to alert us when the doorbell rings, when the baby cries or to tell us it is time to get up. We have highly sensitive devices to pick up nearly all sounds. Such gadgets range from Rube Goldbergish improvisations to sophisticated electronic apparatus.

We have a few signals used in automobiles to pick up the wail of sirens. And there have been specially designed rear view mirrors available for several years.

Some devices serve the hearing public as well as the deaf—such as the hotel and motel telephone signals (a red light) to indicate there is a message at the desk. For drivers who set their emergency brakes in automobiles, there is the red warning light that glows when one turns on the ignition.

Experiments are in progress to provide various and selective signals to dormitory or other rooms—combinations of signals to be activated from a central location. While nobody has made much progress, a few years back the National Association of the Deaf, among other organizations, suggested some kind of electrical device to be used by Civil Defense to alert deaf citizens.

Far be it from us to discourage any would-be inventor, electronics expert or hobbyist who has an idea and/or the know-how to come up with something new or improved in the way of a device for the deaf. One must, however, consider these questions: Is there

a definite need? Is there a potential market? Will the cost be affordable? Will the device be competitive? Is it possible that a similar device already exists which may be cheaper and more efficient? Is the device simple enough for most anybody to operate? Will prompt and inexpensive service be available when something goes wrong? Will the device fit into the surroundings, without unsightly bulk and appearance? Is the device mainly for educational purposes or for all-around use?

If a device is new and experimental, it should undergo field testing under a variety of conditions before being offered for sale. The potential market should be explored for the best methods of introduction—through an organization or through various modes of advertising.

A modest return can be expected when a device meets the aforementioned criteria, but anybody who expects to become rich knoweth not what he undertaketh.

Change in Magazine Dating

For several years THE DEAF AMERICAN (and the **Silent Worker** before that) has had stated publication dates, corresponding to the month appearing on the cover. Delays have all too often resulted in one month's magazine getting to readers the **following** month. Such a situation invariably leads to complaints from many subscribers, who fear they have missed out on a specific issue.

In line with several suggestions, we hope to solve the dating problem by changing the publication date so as to get out, i. e., mail, the magazine the first week of the month on the cover. For example, we propose to mail the July-August issue the first week of August and the September issue the first week of September. Next month we will have an announcement as to the change in deadlines. We have tentatively figured on the 5th of the month prior to the month of publication but may be able to extend the deadline for some material a few days.

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MAY, 1970

Renée Zakia Gets At It In Fingerspelling

In the summer of 1967 the National Technical Institute for the Deaf at the Rochester Institute of Technology conducted a summer workshop to orient RIT faculty and staff to the problems associated with deafness. One of the participants was Professor Richard D. Zakia, a faculty member in the School of Photographic Arts and Sciences. He relates that prior to this workshop he had never talked with a deaf person, knew practically nothing about deafness and had never visited the famous Rochester School for the Deaf even though he was born and raised in Rochester.

The summer workshop was his first introduction to the world of deafness and not only has it had a profound influence on his career but it has also affected his family and their friends. As an educator he became fascinated by the special problem to learning that deafness presents. As a photographer his interest in the visual process led to a questioning fascination regarding the skill and rapidity with which some deaf persons can "send" and "read" fingerspelling, a fascination that resulted in his selecting fingerspelling

as a research study for his doctoral dissertation.

Dr. Zakia recalls his difficulty in learning how to "read" fingerspelling. In the evenings of the summer of 1967 he taught his wife Lois how to fingerspell so that he could gain more practice in the skill. After a period of time both became proficient enough and were able to communicate with each other (slowly of course). They soon discovered that they had learned a second language—one they could use when they wanted to exclude their four-year-old daughter Renee from the conversation—one they could use even over the loud noises of television—one they could use when Renee was playing and her attention was elsewhere, without attracting her to the conversation.

Things changed quickly, however, when they began to observe that Renee was








watching them and their fingerspelling "like a hawk." She seemed captivated by the fingers, the movement, the silence, but never said much about it. One can imagine the surprise of Dr. and Mrs. Zakia when they were visiting Renee's kindergarten teacher during open house and she commented how pleased she was and how fascinated the students were when Renee, for "show and tell," demonstrated to the class both the fingerspelling alphabet and a few fingerspelled words.

Later the parents discovered that not only did she know how to "send" fingerspelled letters and words but that she could also "read" them. Her attentiveness to her parents' fingerspelling was more than a fascination with the finger movements—she was monitoring their conversations. When asked Renee admitted she was listening in, so the parents decided that perhaps because of her interest fingerspelling might be used as a game—as motivation for her to increase her vocabulary and learn spelling. Their hunch was right and many evenings were spent in such a game-like way.

The more proficient Renee became in

OUR COVER PICTURE

Renee Zakia, seven-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Zakia, writes a composition telling how she learned to fingerspell.

Finger Spelling							
A 	B 	C 	D 	Q 	R 	S 	T 
E 	F 	G 	H 	U 	V 	W 	X 
I 	J 	K 	L 	Y 	Z 		
M 	N 	O 	P 	By Renee Zakia Age 6			
				Rochester, New York			

The American Manual Alphabet as seen by Renee Zakia when she was six years old.

fingerspelling, the more she wanted to share her experience with her older cousins whenever the family went visiting. It was fun for her and for her cousins and Dr. Zakia recalls his amazement in how the cousins, especially the ones in grade school, but also those in college, would pick up the alphabet in what seemed to be a very natural manner.

The second aspect of Renee's experience with fingerspelling came, again to the surprise of her parents, when on her own and after having been taught art in the first grade, she sketched the different configurations used in fingerspell-

ing. She used her own little left hand as a model and if one studies the sketches closely he will observe that she has captured the essential visual elements for each letter, that she has decided finger-nails are important in showing orientation and that in a few cases she has drawn the letters being sent instead of being received.

When Renee learned that a story about her fingerspelling experience would appear in THE DEAF AMERICAN she was really thrilled and when her daddy asked her to write a little story on how she learned fingerspelling this is what she wrote:

How I learned fingerspelling

Well when I was four years old my Daddy was taking a course on finger spelling. And he had to practice at home. And he and my Mommy used to fingerspell with each other, they still do, I can understand why my Daddy wanted to learn fingerspelling it is great fun. Once when I was coming home from the doctor's office I saw some people fingerspelling. I spelled HI but they didn't see me. Often as I go by the deaf school I often see people finger spelling. I am not deaf, It is amazing, I can fingerspell faster than my parents.

By Renee A Zakia Age seven 7

6th of April 1970

Renee Zakia's own explanation as to how she learned fingerspelling.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I have read with great interest the articles by Larry Newman, and have noted his emphasis on "total communication" in teaching the deaf child. As a deaf person, I wonder if such a method would not eliminate many deaf teachers. They need to have good speech and voice to make the auditory approach effective. Furthermore, they would need hearing to monitor their pupils' speech and voice.

Mrs. Patsy McKeown
Piedmont, Calif.

* * *

Dear Editor:

Re: Christensen Adoption Case (Matter of Scott James Richardson—251 Cal App 2d 222)

I cannot really find words to express my heartfelt gratitude and sincere respect to your magazine for the articles published, aid extended, enthusiasm generated and financial support given by the organizations in our fight to show that deaf people can raise children properly in the Christensen case.

Due to the crush of extensive legal work, this is about my first opportunity to convey my sincere thanks to your splendid magazine, to the many leaders in the deaf world, including directors of the state schools of the deaf, officers of COSD, NAD, CAD, with a special note of thanks to Robert G. Sanderson of Utah, and to Dr. Ray L. Jones of the San Fernando Valley State College. In my thirteen years of law practice, handling many hundreds of different criminal, civil, domestic relations, court trials and the like this is the one case that gave me the most satisfaction based upon the results obtained.

Thanks again very much. Your magazine does a great job in sending the word out widely. Working with the COSD and Southern California Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, we continue to see inequities and hardships which the deaf patiently bear. I pledge to continue to do my part wherever I can to make things right. Feel free to publish this letter or use it in any way you choose. Again my heartfelt thanks.

Ivan E. Lawrence
Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Conference Of Church Workers To Meet At Albion College

The 1970 Annual Meeting of the Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf will be held at Albion College, Albion, Mich., July 18-24. The cost per person for room, board and registration is \$65. The rate for children up to 12 will be \$18. Reservations and requests for information can be made to Mrs. Margaret Muchick, 24724 Eton St., Dearborn Heights, Mich. 48125.

Back To Back Of Beyond

By DON G. PETTINGILL

Things are never the same when a man returns to his old stomping grounds after several years' absence. Old friends are gone. Landmarks, scenery and all the nostalgic reasons for sentiment have changed. In general, nothing awaits him except a let-down feeling.

But only nature . . . and man's d---dams can change a river. Since leaving the Pacific Northwest in 1962, I had often read of plans to harness the mighty Snake River, turning it into one long series of placid lakes. Some dams are now under construction, others are in the planning stage.

In July 1969, we (the Pettingill family) hooked our boat onto our camper outfit, loaded life jackets, ropes, oars, boat hooks, cameras, compasses, extra gas cans and all the other necessary (and unnecessary) equipment needed for river running and headed for Lewiston, Idaho, and the SNAKE! We didn't really know what to expect.

The trip was to fulfill a long-standing promise (or threat, as Polly put it) to the kids to take them back . . . to back of beyond . . . up through Hells Canyon (Devil's Doorway) by boat, OUR boat. Mostly, I think, it was to satisfy a deep yearning in ME to return, and once again match my boating wits against the eternally dangerous secrets of that river. Seven years is a long time to wait when you have white water in your blood!

Our timing was perfect! Man had not yet moved in with his dams on my favorite stretch of the Snake. The miles of untamed mountain stream above Lewiston were the same. The current was running high and swift from melting snow, but had dropped enough so there was none of the dangerous debris which comes down with the first floodwaters of the early spring runoff.

Hells Canyon, deepest river gorge in North America (over a mile deep), courses northward between the Idaho-Oregon borders. All kinds of boating thrills await the adventuresome. Wide, peaceful stretches of gently flowing water bordered by lovely sandy beaches; narrow, swift, whirlpool-filled channels; and best of all, boiling, tumbling white water rapids. This is the water playground where I "cut my boating eyeteeth," when I lived in Lewiston and operated a printing shop there before 1962.

Our Boat

Our boat is an 18-foot Turbocraft Jet with a 210-hp Chrysler Marine engine. It is basically the same rig being used to conquer the "unconquerable" Colorado River . . . going UPSTREAM. Incidentally, jet boats had just appeared on the scene when we left Lewiston. Experts were then testing them on mountain torrents such as the Snake and Colorado, doing things never before tried, or finished, with conventional propeller-driven craft. I was fascinated then! I still am!

Within an hour after arriving in Lewiston, we were at the river. We are very familiar with lake boating and the hugeness of Puget Sound; I was a bit uncertain of my ability to handle the jet on a river, under specific conditions not found elsewhere. A few trial runs through some of the smaller rapids were in order to be sure I still knew what I was doing BEFORE taking my family up through the angry, turbulent quarter-to-half-mile "boilers" farther upstream.

However, I WAS sure of two things: 1) We wouldn't knock off any propellers on tricky, submerged rocks because the jet doesn't use one and in fact needs only three inches of water at planing speed; 2) We would have plenty of power. Still . . . ???

We spent most of that afternoon just fooling around, putting the boat through all sorts of tests and antics. Finally I felt reasonably certain I had just about regained my old "river legs."

Into the Unknown

At 2 a.m. of R-Day (River Day), I was shaken awake to the excited, grinning face of Kirk, our five-year-old. "Come on, Dad! Get up! Let's go!" As kindly as I could under the circumstances, I ordered him back to bed; then couldn't sleep any more myself. It had been hard enough to get to sleep the night before!

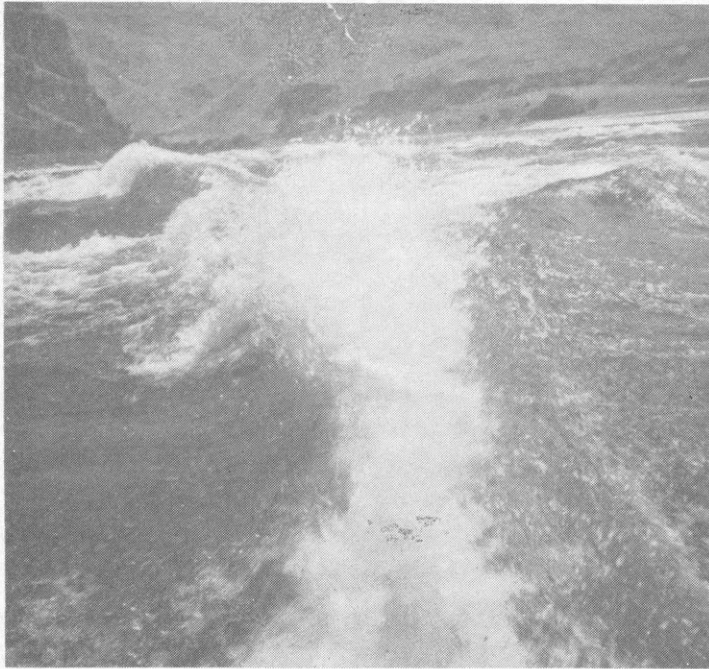
At the crack of dawn, with mixed emotions . . . excitement, apprehension, awe . . . we started the engine. After a few final trial runs just to double check to be sure everything was "river-shape," we headed upstream . . . into the unknown. Noticing a strange stillness several minutes later, I looked around at the family. There they were, glued to their seats exactly as I had last seen them, each hanging on to his own chosen piece of "security" . . . five unblinking pairs of eyes on Dad!

For a wild minute I asked myself if I had taken leave of my senses exposing my loved ones to such dangers. Then the humor of it hit me and I laughed so hard I had to throttle back. I guess that broke the tension. Everyone seemed to start breathing again and to relax and join in the heady spirit of adventure.

Since we had about 15 miles before we would hit any really rough water, I had ample time to relax and get the feel of the boat and river. The current widened and became deceptively peaceful, smooth and serene, so I full-throttled in a final test of motor performance. In my opinion, no boatman has really lived until he has felt the sudden surge of speed and



THE PETTINGILLS . . . (With somebody always left out of the picture holding the camera) . . . Left: "Kim-Pulse, Too," the home away from home with Steve, Kirk, Rod, Polly and Kim. Right: Enjoying a much-needed respite on one of the Snake River's many sandy beaches.



BATTLING THE RIVER—Left: The wrath of the River Gods. The white trail in center is the "jet stream" and farther back is an example of the white fury of river rapids. Right: The author battles "Captain Lewis" just before he emerged the victor.

power generated by a well-tuned jet boat suddenly accelerated from idling speed to full throttle.

Skimming along at 50-mph, we noticed a river excursion-mail boat approaching about a mile ahead. Here, now, is one big difference between river and lake boating. Unlike a lake, the river current keeps right on moving even after you have "stopped." I had forgotten this trick of the river.

I slowed to about 10 mph, but the huge wake-waves of the river-freighter were still coming toward us about 15 to 20 mph. I barely had time to yell, "Hang on!" when we hit the first wave. We flew through the air and landed in the grip of the following wake. Then our motor quit!

Wallowing through the remaining waves, everybody got back on their feet, restored their dignity, and tried to laugh. That is, everybody except me. Embarrassed, frustrated and worried, I recalled the days of yore and wondered how I was going to get my family back to civilization without "cooking" them in the 110-degree heat of that canyon. The real danger lies not only in the direct rays of the sun, but also the reflection from the high, barren hills on each side, plus, of course, from the water . . . a triple threat! I didn't know the river was now patrolled by a sheriff's boat or I would have relaxed a bit.

About all I know about power boats and motors is that they are EXPENSIVE to operate, but a lot of fun to play with as long as they have enough power, and run right. Still, I had to do something. We paddled ashore to a beach and let the family play while I scratched my head, opened the engine hood and started jiggling this thingamajig and that. Finally after about an hour, I noticed a tiny loose wire at the bottom of the motor. Plugging it back in where it looked like it be-

longed, I tried once more to turn the motor over. It coughed, caught, roared into life . . . and so did I!

We headed upstream again, but this time I was considerably wiser. That stupid, inexcusable fiasco with an ordinary river boat wake, plus an agonizing hour in which really to THINK, brought back many minor but vital details of river running to me. The next few miles enabled me to further test them out, and prove to myself that I did, too, **almost** have my "river legs" back.

Tales of the Past

All the way from Lewiston, I had been pointing out familiar landmarks, spinning hair-raising tales of my former boating days. Things like: "I knocked a prop off right here once and had to float all the way back to Lewiston, arriving long after dark." Or about the time the Hells Canyon Boat Club staged its annual excursion-picnic trip upriver and three inexperienced boaters flipped their craft end over end in Captain Lewis Rapids. Or the three deaf daredevils who water-skiied (or tried to) right up through the middle of one of the rapids.

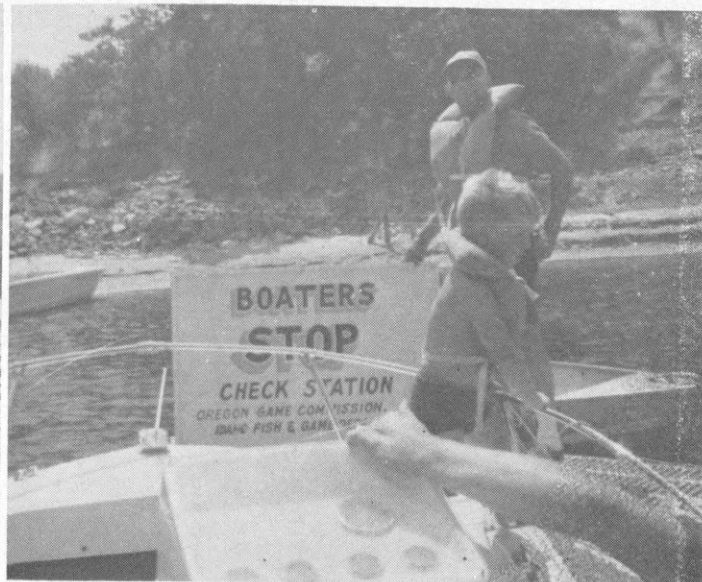
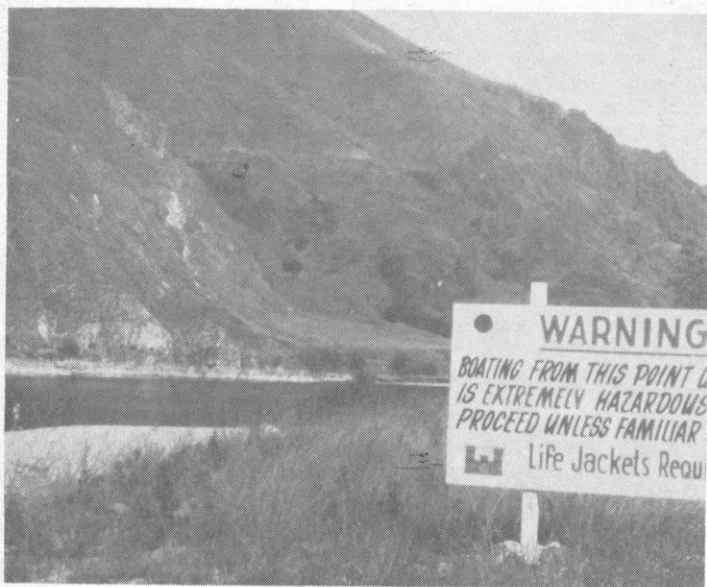
I told them about the time I took six friends upstream and foolishly gave in to urging from the group to "show us some real excitement." I had an 18-foot boat with two 25-hp motors at that time. When we started up through the middle of Captain Lewis, I realized we were overloaded and just didn't have enough power to make it, even with both motors running wide open. Too late to turn around, it took every ounce of nerve, skill and concentration I had to work that boat inch by tortured inch toward shore and out of those raging, fearsome 10-to-15-foot waves.

The river was waiting! It always waits for the cocky or unwary! Just when I thought we were out of danger, a sudden eruption from a wave churned against the

side of the boat, throwing us off course a bit and causing us to lose speed momentarily. The danger of river running isn't always from the front! In that split second when we stalled and slipped backwards, an angry, frothing wave churned up by the struggling motors collided with a blacklash wave and together they poured over the stern into the boat. One motor immediately conked out, the other seconds later. Completely at the mercy of that smirking river, we tossed about like a cork until we reached smoother water below. Only then could we paddle ashore. After bailing out a foot of water from the boat, we dried out the motors (and ourselves) and started off again. But NOT through the middle.

My own personal and affectionate (?) name for Captain Lewis Rapids is "Nemesis of All Novice or Cocky Boatmen." During my early years it stopped me more often than not. The last few years before I left Lewiston, though, I had a high-powered inboard speedboat which could handle about anything. Except, of course, those unpredictable, submerged rocks which invariably damaged or knocked off my propellers if I forgot just where the channel was.

To go up through the middle of Captain Lewis Rapids, which few people in their right minds ever attempt to do, requires considerable skill and split second reflexes. About a half-mile long, I think it is one of the worst in the 70-mile stretch from Lewiston to "Devil's Doorway." The rapids farther upstream are bad enough, but because of the channels, it is often necessary to go right up through the middle of them. This means they CAN be handled by most boaters. Old Man Lewis can be safely bypassed but if you get overconfident or careless, and succumb to that eternal challenge to take him head-on, you have only a 50-50 chance of coming out dry. If you are also inexperienced, it can be disastrous.



Left: FAIR WARNING! "Boating from this point upstream is extremely hazardous. Do not proceed unless familiar with the area. LIFE JACKETS REQUIRED," reads a sign placed by the Army Corps of Engineers on the Snake River. Right: Oregon Game Commission check station. Poachers use fast boats to run their fishing "spoils." There are few roads beyond the mouth of the Grand Ronde River, mostly only pack trails.

Just What Is "White Water?"

This is a good time to explain in my own layman's language, just what river running in white water rapids of mountain streams means to me. And how split second timing can make the difference between fun and disaster. Nuts to the expert's phraseology . . . I just want my readers to understand "shooting white water" like I do.

A river flowing from the mountains toward the seas is forever dropping to sea level. Sometimes there are massive waterfalls over which no boat can navigate. Mostly there are rapids, or "miniature waterfalls." Each rapid has its own character and personality. Some drop 25 feet or more within a distance of 100 yards, others descend more gradually, perhaps 100 feet per mile. This, plus squeezing of the river current into a narrow chasm or channel by the contour of the canyon walls, causes the stream to race at high speed often over boulder-strewn bottoms, boiling and churning into a frothing fury until there is so much air mixed in the water that it appears white. THAT is "white water."

A propeller-driven boat will often stall momentarily in white water when the propeller "bites" into more air than water. This is called cavitation. I immediately noticed this did not happen with the jet boat. With a 210-hp motor pumping a stream of water six inches thick through the special jet unit shooting it as far back as 100 feet behind us, air didn't seem to have a chance.

Maneuvering through wave after wild wave, I couldn't help but notice, too, that response to the throttle was instantaneous . . . a MUST in rougher waters. One instant you slow down . . . NOW . . . to keep from plunging into the next oncoming wave. The next you accelerate just enough to surge forward again, lifting the bow up and over that same threatening cataract. The steady, dependable power and nimbleness of "Kim-pulse," (named after our only daughter and the impulse,

which made us buy that boat) was always there. Sort of wagging her jet stream in anticipation.

"Captain Lewis Ahead"

I must have sounded a bit nervous when we rounded a bend in the river and I bellowed, "Captain Lewis ahead!! Check your lifejackets! AND DON'T YOU DARE LEAVE YOUR SEATS FOR ANY REASON!" Kirk, who had been listening wide-eyed to all my river yarns, took one wild look at the foaming torrent ahead and hit the deck. No amount of coaxing would make him look up or out. No amount of assurance that I was NOT going through the middle would loosen his grip on my leg.

Polly swept up Kim, our four-year-old, and covered her with a pitifully small blanket. With the comment that she had all our money and credit cards in her purse "just in case," she hugged our little girl until I am sure she turned blue. Kim, typical female, closed her eyes and calmly awaited her "fate." Rod, 15, and Steve, 11, stood their "deck." I noticed Rod kept checking his lifejacket to be sure it was still on. Steve was up front, gripping the guard rails till his fists were white.

Even the "safe" part of Captain Lewis can get rough; however, we danced through it without so much as a drop of water splashing on us or in the boat. After I gave the "all-clear," Kirk slowly climbed up my leg, peeked over the side of the boat and seemed astonished that there was only a wide, placid river ahead. Right behind, though, was the "Waterloo." From then on, for 50-odd miles up that river and back I had to practically pull him off the bow whenever we approached another rapid. "But why, Dad? That was easy!" I tried to explain that NOTHING on that river was "easy," or to be taken for granted. He didn't understand . . . until . . .

The farthest I had ever been up the Snake was to the mouth of the Salmon River, 50 miles from Lewiston. Cascading down out of the mountains of Central

Idaho, it is possible, with specially-built boats or huge rubber rafts, to float DOW this "River of No Return" when the water is high in the spring. Commercial river runners sell such trips today. No man, however, has ever run a power boat all the way upstream, not even a high-powered jet.

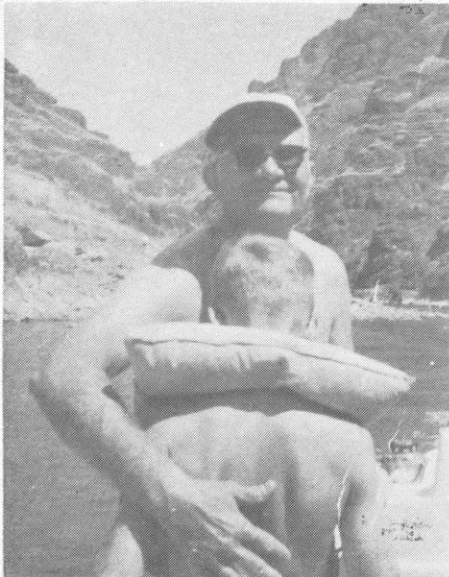
Just above the mouth of the Salmon lurk the deadly Imnaha Rapids. Stories of other boatmen in the past had always made me quake at the very thought of taking them on. This time, however, with our boat performing so flawlessly, I decided to "inch" my way upstream. If I met something I couldn't handle, we would turn back. The Imnaha Rapids rage stealthily for over a mile, and it takes constant control and alertness to keep your bow UP . . . UP . . . UP . . . so that the oncoming waves flow under rather than OVER your boat. One false move, one split second of indecision and you've had it. Sheer granite cliffs on each side are a constant reminder of this.

It took over a half hour to maneuver through that one-mile stretch of hell. By the time we passed the final tumblers, I was dripping wet, from pure sweat, not river water.

All at once, Rod asked: "Dad, can I try it?" "What?" I asked, incredulously, unsure if I had understood right. "Well, I thought you would let me try the next little one, and stand right by me to teach me how." Rod is an excellent lake boatman, one of the calmest boys I know. He never seems to get rattled or excited, so after a moment's thought I changed places with him. At sight of the next "little" one, he tried to back out, but regaining his courage, did a surprisingly good job with only minute instructions from me. Pretty soon, he was taking on more and bigger "whities."

Wild Goose Is Wild

Except for the challenge of the unknown and the apprehension which comes from studying each particular rapids to



ASSURANCE—Skipper Don Pettingill consoles Steve, who was complaining during the early part of the trip that the rapids were too far apart. This was just before the first bout with "Captain Lewis." There were no complaints after that encounter.

locate the safest channel, rapids soon begin to "run together." In rapid succession we danced through the Grand Ronde, Captain John, Wild Goose, Niggerhead, Salmon River and many others too numerous to remember.

The one I like best next to Captain Lewis is Wild Goose. Appropriately named because of its shape, the channel makes an abrupt curve from one side of the canyon to the other. For about 100 yards above the actual "gooseneck," the current begins to narrow into smooth but swift and wild swells. Smashing angrily against a giant rock formation in its path, it abruptly changes course, crossing over to the other side of the canyon. There it thunders against a sheer rock cliff, changes course again and continues toward the sea.

As the fury of the "Goose" spends itself, a deep back-eddy forms on the left side of the swift water. A boatman heading upstream has two basic choices. The easy (?) way is to steer your boat into the eddy, edge forward until the roaring crosscurrent begins to tug at your bow, then with sudden steady acceleration hit the massive waves broadside with your bow as high as possible and your passengers glued to their seats so there is no sudden shift of ballast.

The other way, if a boater is a pro (or thinks he is) is to take the middle of the current (rapids), bucking the whole stretch from finish to start! This way is obviously more fun . . . IF!

I never saw a bad accident happen at Wild Goose, but the tales told by other boatmen always gave me goose pimples. Many boats, either too small, too underpowered, or with inexperienced pilots, had been caught in the grip of that roaring gooseneck and dashed to bits against the waiting cliff. One fellow told me he got halfway through, then realized he didn't have enough horsepower to make it. He gradually lost momentum until the men with him had to take the oars and hold the boat off from the cliff while he strug-

gled to "save his ship." Taking a wild chance, he deliberately turned away from the cliff, directly into the cross current. By an act of God the boat took it and stayed upright long enough for them to reach the quietness of the eddy on the other side. When I asked him if he would ever try it again, he gave me a wry grin and said, "What do you think? I just kicked out all my passengers to lighten the boat and went right back up and made it!" Speaking of white water in your blood!!

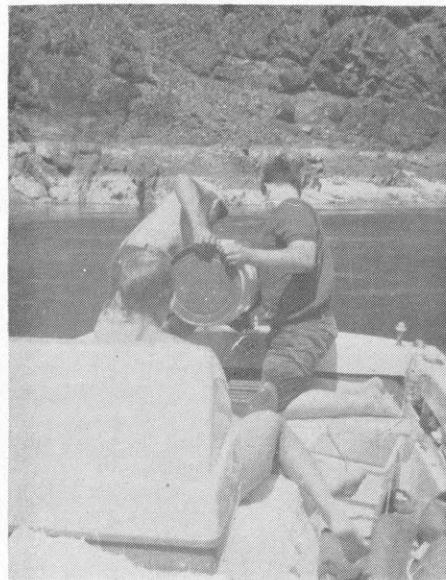
I first tried the easy way . . . through the eddy and the cross current. It really WAS easy. Turning around, I brought them back through, turned around again and went up the hard way, right through the middle. The family loved it and so did the jet (and I)!

The trip back down the river was almost an anticlimax. Everyone napped, or appeared bored. I even did figure-eights around and through rapid after rapid, but . . . so what . . . !

Then we reached my old friend Captain Lewis again. Putting Rod ashore (he has never forgiven me) to take pictures of us going through the only rapids on the river which had ever completely stopped me more than once, we got all set and headed upstream again. We made three trial runs, each time edging closer and closer to the mighty middle. The boat was purring, rearing on its tiptoes dancing a ballet, my old skill was obviously back . . . and the family was wide awake again.

Not needing it the whole live-long day, I completely forgot one important thing that is a MUST if you intend to meet Captain Lewis head-on. Our boat had no windshield or any other way to divert water which just MIGHT come up over the bow.

And come it did, in one wild, unexpected surge. No excuses, except that I was perhaps too tired or overconfident . . . or BOTH. Certainly Old Man River,



REFUELING—It took 70 gallons of gasoline to make the 140-mile Snake River round trip. Of course, the Pettingills went through some of the more exciting rapids such as "Wild Goose" and "Captain Lewis" three or four times because of some specific personalities of their own.

through his "son," Captain Lewis, decided to have one last bit of fun and at the same time remind me that he was still KING! One instant we were riding high on top of one of the biggest waves, and ready to start down its other side. Perhaps I didn't throttle back the instant I should have. Perhaps, as often happens, and which catches the best boatman by surprise, two waves hit in rapid succession, throwing me off balance and "breaking" my rhythm. Anyway, with no windshield to divert the water it came surging over the bow. The motor flywheel, churning at high speed in six inches of water, began to spray everything within reach, soaking the electrical system and killing the motor.

Memories of other times raced through my mind as I checked to see that the family was OK. Like other times, we bobbed and bounced back downstream to smoother water, then paddled ashore . . . again!

Shamefaced, I glanced at my family. Four pairs of accusing eyes, blinking only because of dripping water, glared at me. Polly was speechless for a minute, then handed me a bucket with the order, "OK, Mr. Expert, start bailing!"

Nobody woke me up at 2 a.m. the next morning, but at breakfast, the first thing four kids asked (with a nod of approval from Polly), was: "Dad, can we do it again next year?"

What have I done to my family? White water in the blood is a dangerous thing!

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Santa Ana Guild Benefit Show Huge Success

By ROY K. HOLCOMB



Santa Ana Mayor Grisct and Nanette Fabray at the Santa Ana Guild's Benefit Show for James Madison School.

The Santa Ana Guild for the Deaf is made up of parents, teachers, and others who have an interest in the program for the deaf at the James Madison School in Santa Ana, California. This program serves 41 elementary children from the southern half of Orange County.

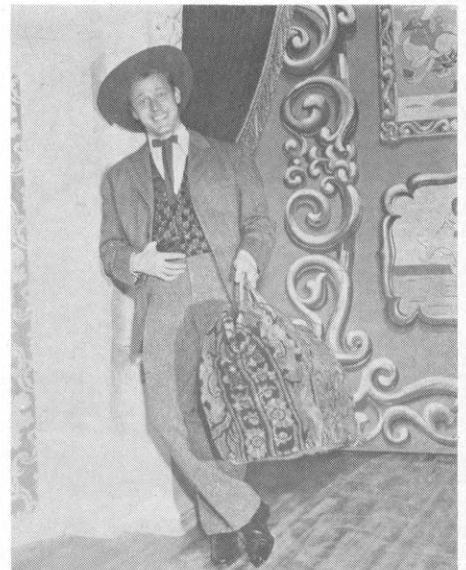
Just before the 1969 Christmas holidays the Santa Ana Guild for the Deaf decided to have a benefit show to raise funds for a better film and book library for the program for the deaf. Nanette Fabray was approached. She agreed to come down and help the group with its cause. Friday, February 13, was decided upon as the time for the show. Having decided

upon the date with an assured star, the members of the Santa Ana Guild for the Deaf then really went to work. Committees were formed to take care of publicity, ticket sales and the program. The Guild was able to obtain three 15-30 minute presentations of its program on local television. Several radio stations gave spot announcements about the program.

Area newspapers carried articles and pictures about the program. Service clubs requested speakers and helped push ticket sales. Posters were made and placed in many places in the community. Parents and teachers sold tickets to relatives and to just about everyone in their block. The



Nanette Fabray is singing "Over the Rainbow" at the Santa Ana Guild's Benefit Show. Her very expressive rendition of the song enchanted the audience.



Wally Boag of the Golden Horseshoe at Disneyland served as master of ceremonies at the benefit show.

mayor of Santa Ana was more than glad to help with the program by attending and introducing Nanette Fabray to the audience. Even the chief of police, a good friend of the school, was on hand. All in all, it was a community effort that left little to be desired from a standpoint of involvement.

Once the tickets began to move at a fast pace the members of the Guild really went to work to assure that an excellent program in every respect would be produced. Guild meetings were held every Thursday evening in order to report ticket sales, as well as to work on the program. A top-notch program coordinator was obtained from Disneyland to help put the



Left: A kindergarten class from James Madison School's Department for the Deaf singing "The Poor Old Snow Man" under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Gardell. Right: Tom Holcomb (left) and three of his hearing peers doing a version of the television game "To Tell the Truth." This program has been presented all over Southern California with audiences having to guess which child is deaf. All of the children are adept in the use of the language of signs.





Foy K. Holcomb (left), Mr. and Mrs. MacDougal (Nanette Fabray). Mr. MacDougal is a movie script writer.

program together. This program coordinator really made the show by seeing that every part of it was in perfect order. The program coordinator helped us even further by finding an excellent master of ceremonies as well as several good acts direct from Disneyland. Not only did the coordinator watch the different groups practice at different localities several times but he was also able to get most everyone together for a rehearsal the day before the program. This was most important as everyone got a real feeling of their parts at that time. Lighting and amplification was also made to order for each scene.

When the curtains opened on the night of the program, more than 1,000 people from southern California were in the audience. Among the guests were the president of the California Association of the Deaf, the California Teacher of the Year and many distinguished personalities of Orange County. The program lasted for two and one-half hours with every word of it interpreted by skilled interpreters for the deaf on both sides of the huge stage. Applause was generous throughout the program. The children from the James Madison School performed for approximately 30 minutes and received two standing ovations at the end of their part. Nanette Fabray had the final 20 minutes of the show and won the heart of everyone there with her sincere talk and beautiful songs. The program was brought to a grand close with hundreds of balloons being released to the ceiling while the whole cast paraded throughout the audience passing out still more balloons. More than \$2,000 was cleared from the show.

Plans are already underway for another grand show next year. Many of this year's cast have already volunteered their services for next year's show. It is indeed marvelous what a small group of people can do with help from the community at large. The Santa Ana Guild for the Deaf knows this to be true from their recent experience.



Miss Bamerick and a preschool class from James Madison School are shown giving a demonstration at the benefit show.

Sixth Media Symposium Features Communicative Television

"Communicative Television and the Deaf Student" was the theme of the sixth national Symposium on Research and Utilization of Educational Media for the Deaf held recently in Lincoln, Nebraska. The conference, designed for administrators and supervisors of programs for the deaf from across the United States, attracted over 180 participants March 16-18.

The yearly Symposium objective is to explore a single concept relevant to the education of the deaf. This year's topic of television was covered by an outstanding array of resource people. All presentations were mediated utilizing either videotape recorders, carousel projectors, 16mm projectors, tape recorders or overhead projectors.

General session topics included television's potential for the deaf, basic principles of ITV, tape distribution ideas, closed circuit television versus portable videotape systems, the need for standards in videotape recorders, a videotape-re-

trieval system and the potential of "Sesame Street," the new preschool children's television program, with deaf children. Seven videotape demonstrations illustrated the use of television in schools for the deaf and colleges which prepare teachers of the deaf.

The 1970 Symposium highlighted another event. On March 1, the Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf moved into new and expanded facilities. An open house preceding the Symposium let conference participants view the thirteen new offices, library, conference room and three instructional laboratories now occupied by the Center. A ribbon-cutting ceremony involving University and Bureau of Education for the Handicapped dignitaries officially opened the new accommodations.

The three-day Symposium program was co-sponsored by the Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf, University of Nebraska at Lincoln and the Southern Regional Media Center for the Deaf, University of Tennessee at Knoxville.



The men cutting the ribbons of 8mm film to officially open the new facilities of the Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf at the University of Nebraska are, left to right, Dr. Robert E. Stepp, project director; Dr. Frank Withrow, director of the Division of Educational Services in the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped; Dr. Joseph Soshnik, president of the University of Nebraska Lincoln Campus; and Dr. Gilbert Delgado, chief of Media Services and Captioned Films, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. The interpreter is Mrs. Marjorie Clere of Syracuse, N.Y.

San Fernando Valley State College In Review

By MARCIA S. KESSLER



Campus of San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.

San Fernando Valley State College, a state college under the college and university system of California, has a regular enrollment of 21,000 students. The campus is situated in Northridge, about 20 minutes north of downtown Los Angeles. The college has provided and developed many programs to further the work of the deaf and with the deaf.

It is interesting to note that the college president, Dr. James Cleary, who took over this highest post in the fall of 1969, earned his doctorate on a dissertation concerning the use of gestures in communication. He has attended several of the luncheons held by the Special and Rehabilitation Education Department and is interested in the welfare of the deaf on campus.

I. Leadership Training Program

This is the very campus where Dr. Wayne McIntire and Dr. Ray L. Jones began the Leadership Training Program and later a program for graduate and undergraduate students. The LTP continues to be financed through a grant renewed yearly from the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. At least 15 participants are selected in nationwide competition for the program directed towards a master's degree in administration and supervision. It has proven to be a worthwhile investment for a better life among the deaf as the graduates have emerged into leadership roles in organizations and schools for the deaf. The 102 deaf and hearing graduates hold key positions from the superintendency of schools to directors of state and local rehabilitation programs for the deaf. NOTE: A full story covering the LTP was printed in the September 1966 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

The author, who received her B.S. from Gallaudet College in 1968, is a graduate student at San Fernando Valley State College.

II. Secondary Teacher Training Program

Last fall, the department of Special and Rehabilitation Education, under Dr. Ray L. Jones, chairman, instituted a teacher training program to train interested persons to teach the deaf at the secondary level. There are seven full-time and five part-time students (five of whom are deaf) enrolled in the program. Students in the program must have a teaching major and/or minor subject area. It is the only one of its kind in the United States and is under the coordination of Carl J. Kirchner, formerly of the Western Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Oklahoma Schools for the Deaf. The students are working toward a restricted secondary credential and are given an opportunity to apply for the master's program in special education offered by the college. Three of the deaf students in the program are in the process of completing the credential program and two have been accepted into the master's program. The master's program offers a broad range of training in special education; the deaf, the mentally retarded, the blind and multiply handicapped. In the area of education of the deaf, field trips are arranged to programs for the hearing impaired and the normally hearing, centers for vocational training and adult education as well as centers of social and religious activities for deaf adults for observation. The courses specialize in preparing well-rounded teachers of the deaf with emphasis on communication techniques, teaching language to the deaf, and teaching methods used and taught in schools. The simultaneous method is advocated but each communication method is also analyzed, discussed and learned. For a credential, 45 hours are accumulated. An additional 12 to 15 hours can be completed for a master's degree. A program will be offered this summer for teachers who need to fulfill additional re-

quirements toward a credential for teaching the deaf and severely hard of hearing.

III. Special Services for the Deaf

There is no preparatory program and the new students become freshmen upon entering. There is an orientation period in which the students are introduced to campus life, the faculty and staff members. They are given all help possible to succeed as college students.

The Special Services for the Deaf is new. It opened in Building "T" on campus last fall. It offers interpreting services for those with impaired hearing. There has been a full-time interpreter for the LTP program for the past six years and with the expansion of the college program for the deaf, several new interpreters were recruited. There are now fourteen to aid the deaf at the college level. The interpreters are mostly children of deaf parents and thus are skilled in manual communication. The interpreters use a simultaneous approach without voice. Through the interpreting services, almost all of the college courses are made available to the deaf. Subjects ranging from computer technology and mathematics to English Literature and English have been successfully completed by deaf students. One of the biggest assets of the program is that now, through the interpreters, deaf students are able to ask and answer questions and be active participants in class discussions. The following is a student's remark after he enrolled at Valley State:

"With an interpreter, I can both ask and answer questions, an extremely important aspect of learning. I am not isolated as before, but I am an active participant, a member of the class. Now when jokes related to the subject are expressed, I can understand and join the laughter. The confusion of feeling lost and outside of



LTP DESIGNER—Dr. Wayne McIntire, chairman, Department of Administration and Supervision, San Fernando Valley State College, planned the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf.



1970 LTP CLASS—Front row, left to right: Richard Wright, Edward Nagy, Ronald Nomeland, Harvey Corson, Robert Johnson. Second row: Paul Coulton, Phillip Cronlund, Warren Jones, Luther Prickett. Third row: Gene Stewart, Elgin Vader, Orville Matthews, George Hoyle, Jr., Sigfred Efken, Rex Purvis.

what is happening is gone. And the hostility that was felt when I could not achieve as well as the hearing person is gone. In its place is a person who is daily growing mentally richer and emotionally stronger."

Notetakers are provided for the deaf students on a volunteer basis to help when it comes to studying. Many hearing students are more than willing to help out and the deaf students receive carbon copies from notes taken. There may be several students in one course, thus necessitating the service of only one interpreter. There are three full-time interpreters on campus to serve the students' needs at any time. They are Faye Wilkie, Emily Daverin and Virginia Hughes. The other eleven part-time interpreters commute to the college to interpret at certain hours. The interpreters are guided by a code of ethics set by the Registry of Interpreters and the Southern California Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. All are specially

qualified to interpret in a college setting.

To date, the college has awarded masters of arts degrees to 29 hearing impaired students (LTP) and bachelor's degrees to two hearing impaired students. There are 32 graduate and undergraduate students presently enrolled at San Fernando Valley State College.

The Special Services of the Deaf is under the direction of Miss A. Virginia Vail, who joined the staff in the fall of 1969. From her long experience with the Los Angeles City School System, she came to plan programs for the students as well as direct the interpreting services. While classes are held in the regular buildings on the campus, Building "G" is where LTP participants hold classes and where there is a good library collection of books on the subject of deafness and speech and hearing problems. The new Building "T" houses the offices of Miss Vail and two secretaries. It has a study room convenient for the students to meet or study.

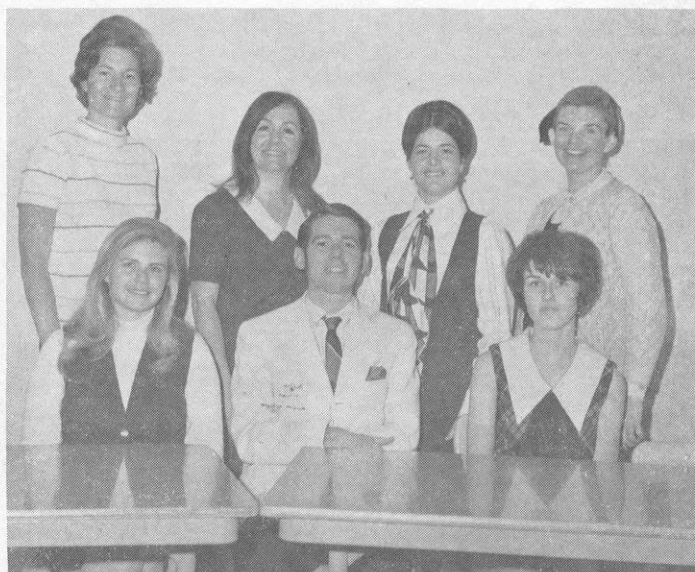
In addition to the interpreting services, the Department of Special and Rehabilitation Education offers counseling and tutoring services for the deaf students. There are two professional counselors available for help in planning student schedules and helping with their major fields of study. The two counselors, Mrs. Sue Mitchell, formerly of the Maryland Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Mrs. Lucille Miller, a hard of hearing counselor from the Los Angeles area, are skilled in manual communication. Mrs. Mitchell also teaches courses in the area of counseling of exceptional children and their parents and a seminar on deafness.

IV. Institutes/Workshops

One of the noted achievements of the Special Education Department was the creation of the "SSI"—Summer Sign Institute—which was held for the first time last summer. The program was sponsored by a grant from the Federal government. Forty participants, both deaf and hearing, were chosen for training in teaching manual communication classes in adult education for six weeks and upon completion were expected to conduct language of signs or adult education classes in their respective communities. A feature of this program was speakers from all over the United States with extensive training in teaching adults. Emily Daverin was the interpreter for the program. Carl J. Kirchner was project director.

The Department of Special and Rehabilitation Education conducted several workshops of various kinds—either to help the deaf community or to give lectures in certain areas of deafness. The Southern California Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf held its first workshop at the college last November with five noted speakers who gave inspiring speeches and lectures on interpreting as a profession.

The department has worked closely with various organizations and this year will host a workshop for rehabilitation and education personnel working with the deaf. The regional meeting will be attended by



SECONDARY TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM STUDENTS—At the left, Miss Marcia Kessler, who prepared this article, is "student teaching" a class of deaf students at Marlton School. The other picture shows the currently enrolled students in the secondary teacher training program—seated, left to right: Barbara Burnett, Norm Crozer, Carol Davis. Standing: Marcia Kessler, Effa Smith, Judie Stein, Marilou Kubalka.

approximately 100 professional workers from Hawaii, Guam, Alaska and the western states. The department is also hosting a planning meeting for a national workshop for parents of the deaf, and a weekend "Leadership Training Seminar" for deaf leaders from the Southern California area.

Project DAWN is a four-week institute designed to help develop deaf persons to:

1. Work with adult basic education leasers in establishing programs applicable, attractive, and useful to the deaf community.

2. Motivate and help the deaf adult to take full advantage of these programs.

Project DAWN will be limited to 25 hearing handicapped persons selected from applications receive. It will be held from June 22 to July 17, 1970.

V. Research and Development Programs

Since 1964, the college has conducted research and training programs in an effort to open telephone communication to the deaf person. A simple device, the "speech indicator," has been developed, manufactured and made available for distribution. To date more than 250 persons have been trained to use the telephone successfully through the use of this device. The staff is also working earnestly with a group who has been distributing the TTY machines. There are several at the college for use with persons outside of the college. Some of the LTP participants and students have their own machines in their homes.

Training in the language of signs and fingerspelling are available for the students and interpreters if needed. Films on fingerspelling and language of signs have been developed and are on hand. New signs have been developed for use on the academic level. The interpreters are encouraged to learn new signs that will facilitate verbatim interpreting in the classroom.

VI. Adult Education

Adult education for the deaf had its beginning in 1964 with the LTP class of that year. It has expanded from only pro-



Participants in the 1969 Summer Sign Institute of San Fernando Valley State College.

viding classes for deaf people to providing manual communication classes for hearing persons interested in communicating with the deaf. Also a special class is provided to teach English to foreign-born deaf adults.

VII. Organizations

All of the interpreters at the college are members of the Southern California Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf (SCRID) which is a chapter of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. This chapter is very active and has conducted two workshops on interpreting. The organization is active in improving and training interpreters to be professional in their work.

The Greater Los Angeles Council of the Deaf (GLACD) was recently organized and involves all the organizations in the Los Angeles area. Its purpose is to coordinate all the activities of the organizations for the betterment of the deaf adult.

Both organizations had their conception at San Fernando Valley State College.



Carl J. Kirchner is coordinator of the secondary teacher training program at San Fernando Valley State College.

VIII: Special Activities

Under the direction of Carl Kirchner, the Drama Department at the college consented to give a special performance for the deaf of the opera "The Tales of Hoffmann." It was the first time that a complete opera was ever done in the language of signs. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner interpreted the opera with the male and female roles signed respectively by them. The Department of Special and Rehabilitation Education is looking forward to doing more cooperative adventures for the deaf in the area of fine arts.

The department will hold an open house at Building "G" and Building "T" for hearing handicapped high school students. This provides an opportunity for students to get acquainted with the programs available to them at San Fernando Valley State College.

A course, "Deaf Adults in Today's World," a three-credit course is offered every semester to those interested in learning about deafness and also learning to communicate with the deaf. There



President James W. Cleary (left) of San Fernando Valley State College welcomes President Edward Clifton Merrill, Jr., (center) of Gallaudet College, while Dr. Ray L. Jones (far left), project director of the Leadership Training Program, and Mrs. Cleary look on.



INTERPRETER—Mrs. Emily M. Daverin is shown interpreting for Al Bond, a deaf student at San Fernando Valley State College.

are no prerequisites for the course and many students avail themselves of the opportunity to learn about the hearing impaired.

This summer, San Fernando Valley State College will offer two workshops for interpreters. Each workshop will offer three units of credit. They are:

Beginning Interpreting for the Deaf—Louie J. Fant, instructor.

Advanced Interpreting for the Deaf—Ralph Neesam, instructor.

SUBSCRIPTION COMPLAINTS

Complaints regarding subscriptions to **THE DEAF AMERICAN** should be sent to Robert F. Lindsey, Circulation Manager, **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, P. O. Box 1127, Washington, D. C. 20013. Remittances for subscriptions should be sent to **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, National Association of the Deaf, 905 Bonifant Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

California Golfers Battle Gale

Playing in a strong wind that sometimes moved balls and caused scores to soar, members of the Northern California Golf Association of the Deaf held a tournament April 19 at Skywest Golf Course in Hayward, Calif. Malcolm Grabill took low gross honors with 93, followed by Don Browning with 94 and David Daviton with 96. Emil Ladner used his handicap to advantage to win low net of 80 followed by Larry Rountree, Richard McKown, Manuel Aguirre, Ernest Whisenant and Tom Scharff. Out of the money were Robert Jackson, Don Ingraham, Curtis Barker and Franklin Smith. Rountree had lowest number of putts with 31. Nearest to hole contests were won by Daviton and Ladner. Longest drives were by Grabill and Browning.

The group will play again August 30 at Alameda Course. The association is sponsoring the First Far West Open Tournament to be held Saturday and Sunday, September 5-6, at Lew Galbraith Course near Oakland International Airport. The tournament is open to all deaf players. Entry fee is \$20 for the two-day affair. Deadline for entries is August 1. Entry fees should be sent to Treasurer Emil Ladner, 2828 Kelsey Street, Berkeley, Calif. 94705. He will furnish information about motels near the airport and other details.—Emil Ladner.

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July 12-18, 1970

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- STEEL MILL TOUR

Workshop On Continuing Education For Deaf Adults

Held in Kansas City, Mo., October 19-21, 1969, Sponsored by New York University School of Education, Center for Research and Advanced Training in Deafness Rehabilitation



Left: Russell F. W. Smith, dean of the School of Continuing Education, New York University, delivers the keynote address at the workshop banquet. Lottie Riekehof is interpreting. Right: Workshop Planning Committee, first row, left to right—Sister Nora Letourneau, Robert R. Davila, Edna P. Adler, Max Friedman, Allen E. Sussman, Professor Alice H. Streng. Rear: Dr. Thomas A. Mayes, Douglas J. N. Burke, Alfred Sonnenstrahl, Stanley R. Benowitz, Victor H. Galloway, Roger M. Falberg, James Hansen and David A. Davidowitz. (Not in picture: Wendell W. Duncan and Jerome Rubino.)



TABLE SESSIONS—Left: A luncheon group (clockwise) consisted of Edna Adler, Dr. Thomas H. Fay, Jr., Lillian Beard, Rev. Martin Hall, Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Lottie Riekehof, Roger M. Falberg and Albert Pimentel. Right: A panel of deaf adults from the Kansas City area. (Allen E. Sussman, at left, moderator.)

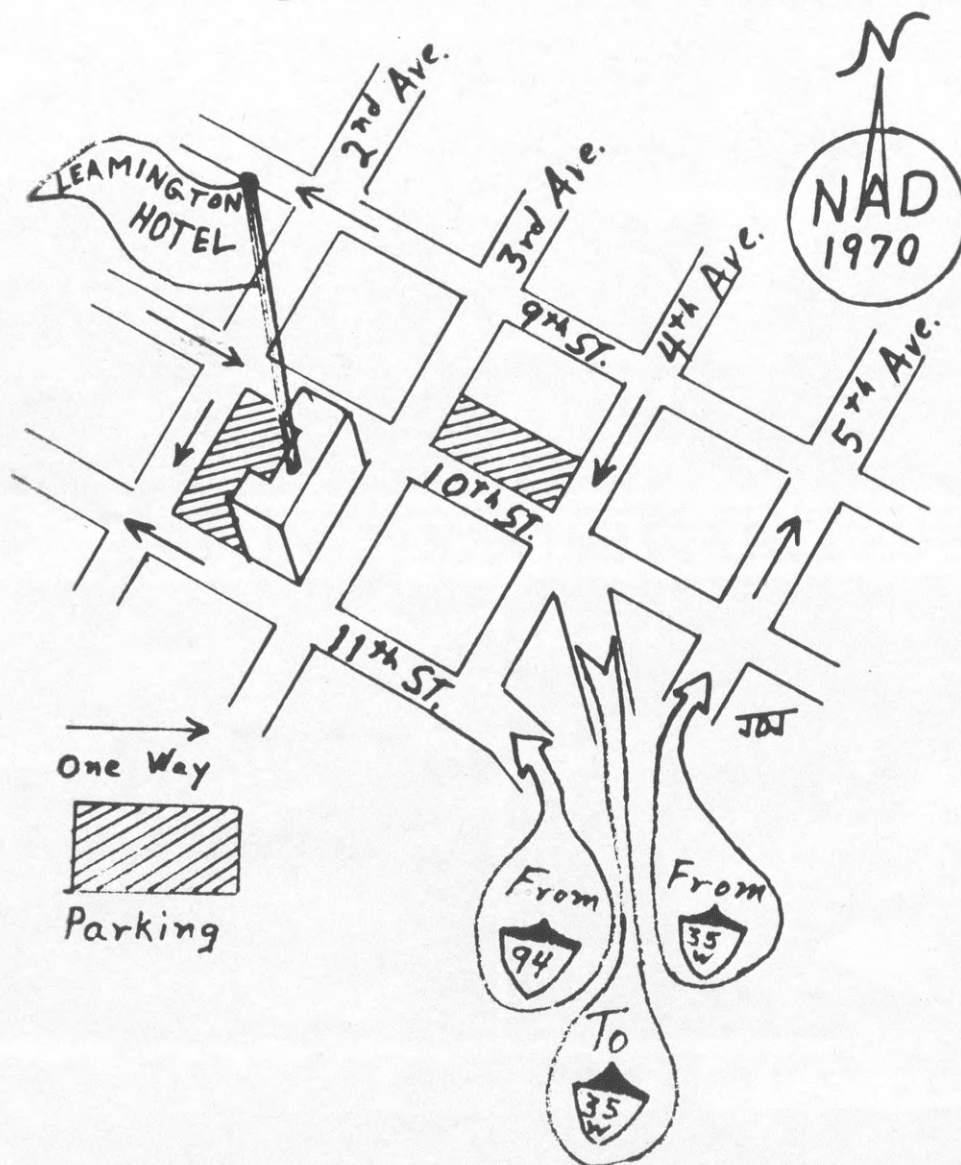


Workshop Summarizer Willis A. Ethridge with Lottie Riekehof interpreting.

WORKSHOP COORDINATORS—Left to right: Max Friedman, Robert R. Davila and Allen A. Sussman.

How to "Zero In" on the NAD Convention Site ...

Minneapolis' Hotel Leamington



DRIVING?

The map, above, will give you some idea of how close to freeway exits The Leamington is. The hotel's address is 1014 3rd Ave. South (between 10th and 11th Streets).

RAIL or BUS?

These transportation depots are only a short cab drive from the hotel.

FLYING?

You'll be arriving at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. It's a dandy—yet big enough to be confusing. Hence, on Sunday, July 26, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., members of the Welcome Committee will meet all incoming flights of major airlines. Watch for the Guys and/or Dolls in the NAD Straw Hats as you enter the building. They'll serve as your information center . . . tell you where to pick up your luggage . . . get a limousine or cab . . . or even help you place a phone call. And, of course, you'll receive a warm greeting!

LAST-MINUTE CONVENTION THOUGHTS AND AIDS:

There'll be babysitting services available at the hotel for those persons with youngsters in tow. Ask Convention Committee members about this service before or after you arrive. Fees will be reasonable and may be shared with others requiring the same service. It is expected, however, that such services will be largely for the convenience of persons living closer to the convention site. Few out-of-staters bring children to conventions.

Sunday night, July 26, will be Hospitality Night. Captioned films will be shown at 8 p.m. Some of the Culturama competition may also begin at that time, presumably religious events. A Hospitality Room will be reserved at the hotel that evening where conventioners may get together and get acquainted.

So, finally, it's on to the 30th Convention in Minneapolis. And a right spry HAPPY 90th BIRTHDAY TO YOU, NAD!

Illinois School For The Deaf

By BILLY L. STARK

On a Mississippi River steamboat during the summer of 1833, State Senator Orville H. Browning of Quincy, Illinois, chanced to meet a deaf gentleman educated at the Kentucky School for the Deaf. This meeting set the stage for the beginning of the Illinois School for the Deaf.

In December of 1833, Browning introduced in the State Senate a bill for the purpose of establishing a school for the deaf in Illinois. The bill passed the Senate and the House through the influence of Jacksonville's State Senator William Thomas, who had Jacksonville selected as a site for the school. Abraham Lincoln, then 30 years old and representing Sangamon County in the House, cast his vote for Browning's bill, which was signed by Governor Thomas Carlin on February 23, 1839.

Matters moved along slowly, and it was not until the summer of 1845 that a building three stories and an attic high was ready for occupancy. Thomas H. Officer, a Princeton alumnus and a teacher at the Ohio School for the Deaf for five years, was appointed to head the school. The school was scheduled to open December 1, but a deep November snow postponed its opening until January of 1846. Only four pupils reported at that time, but enrollment grew rapidly. The original structure was expanded twice in the 1850's and serves as the main building of the campus today.

Mr. Officer remained at the school until 1855 when he resigned and moved to Iowa to engage in business. He always maintained his keen interest in the education of the deaf and was instrumental in having the Iowa School for the Deaf transferred from Iowa City to Council Bluffs.

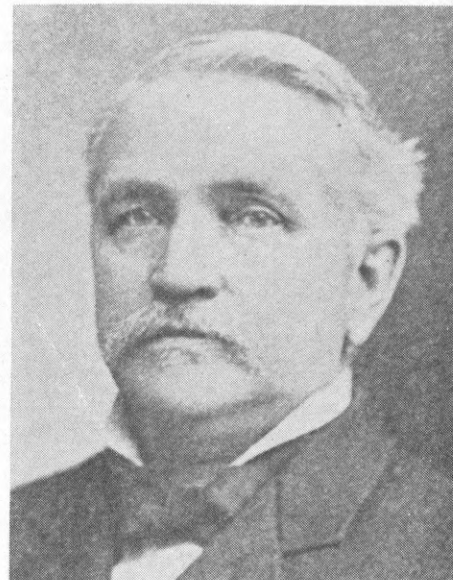
For a period of six months following Mr. Officer's resignation, a member of

the board of trustees acted as superintendent of the school. In 1856, Phillip G. Gillett, a teacher at the Indiana School for the Deaf, was appointed superintendent. Barely 24 years old, he was faced with the task of bringing order out of chaos. Only 22 of the 107 children present when his predecessor left were at the school when he assumed charge.

No fewer than seven structures were erected during Dr. Gillett's administration, including a new dining hall and hospital, a new school and chapel building, an industrial building, a laundry, a cottage for boys, a combination bakery and library building and a gymnasium. He was very interested in the oral method of instruction and in 1867 visited Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes. In 1868, he began an oral program at Illinois, making it one of the first schools in the country to use this method. He was also instrumental in starting a school for the mentally retarded, which was moved 10 years later to more spacious quarters in Lincoln, Illinois, where it is today.

For 37 years Dr. Gillett gave the school great leadership. It has been said of him that he "... had driven school, public and even the Legislature before him, and when that was impossible he had gone in advance and waited for the others to catch up."

In 1893, Dr. Gillett retired and was succeeded by S. Taft Walker. Mr. Walker started his career in deaf education as a private secretary to Dr. Gillett and then became a teacher at the school. He was connected with the schools for the deaf in Hartford and Philadelphia and then became superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf for eight years. One of Mr. Walker's first innovations was to place part of the administrative responsibility in the hands of a competent prin-



Phillip G. Gillett was superintendent of the Illinois School for the Deaf from 1856 to 1893.

cipal. Miss Anna Morse, a teacher at the school, was appointed the first principal. Under Mr. Walker's guidance the entire curriculum was reorganized, new courses of study were planned and kindergarten classes were organized.

After four years Mr. Walker left the school and Dr. J. C. Gordon, professor of mathematics and chemistry and director of the Normal Department at Gallaudet College, became the new superintendent. Dr. Gordon was thoroughly acquainted with all matters relating to the history, theory and practice of the education of the deaf, but he took a special interest in the teaching of speech. While a teacher at the Indiana School for the Deaf, he organized an oral department and during his administration at Illinois he endeavored as much as possible to encourage the oral method. Dr. Gordon's administration was ended by his sudden death in April 1903.

The events of the nineteenth century had firmly established the Illinois School. There were now 58 teachers employed at the school and the enrollment had grown to 656 pupils in 1902.

Charles P. Gillett, who had been born and raised at the Illinois Institution where his father had been superintendent for 37 years, was appointed superintendent in 1903. He had been secretary and assistant to his father for many years, a teacher, and acting superintendent of the Illinois School for a year. As superintendent, he took a keen interest in the industrial department, feeling that the training it provided offered a future for the deaf. Due to his failing health, Mr. Gillett was given a leave of absence in 1918. He never regained sufficient vigor to return



Main Building of the Illinois School for the Deaf, which occupies a 50-acre campus in Jacksonville.



The ISD Special Unit building is the only such facility in the United States especially designed to meet the needs of multiply handicapped deaf children.

to his job and in 1928 passed away at his home in Jacksonville.

During the next eleven years the Illinois School was under the leadership of four different managing officers who were not trained educators of the deaf. These years saw the beginning of Scout programs, the promotion of industrial arts personnel to full teaching status and the erection of a modern gymnasium. Although some outstanding achievements were made during this period, it was felt by faculty and alumni that the superintendent should be a person trained in the education of the deaf.

In August 1929, the appointment of Daniel T. Cloud was announced. The son of deaf parents, he had managed the Arkansas School for five years and the Kansas School for three years. His administration saw much construction, including three dormitory classroom buildings, a dormitory for older boys, an assembly hall and a swimming pool. In 1945, the first preschool institute was held with 22 mothers present, attending five classes a day for a period of two weeks. This program proved to be very valuable and is still in existence at the Illinois School.

Dr. Cloud played a major role in attracting young men and women into the deaf education profession and encouraging those within the profession toward continued education and advancement. Numerous teachers and administrators who have served in schools for the deaf were influenced by him.

Dr. Cloud resigned his position at Illinois to become superintendent of the New York School for the Deaf in March 1952. He was succeeded by Thomas K. Kline. A graduate of Illinois College in Jacksonville, Mr. Kline became interested in the education of the deaf while employed as a college student worker at the Illinois School. He obtained advanced degrees from the University of Massachusetts and Gallaudet College. He taught at the Rochester School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College before returning to Jacksonville as a supervising teacher and then

assistant superintendent. A notable achievement of his administration was the establishment of a psycho-acoustic laboratory for which a speech and hearing specialist and a director of research were employed. Also during his administration a new building for prevocational and industrial arts classes was erected and the educational program for grades K-9 at the Illinois School was officially recognized by the state superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Kline's administration was ended by his sudden death in 1960.

The decade of the 1960's was one of much achievement for the Illinois School. In 1963, the school came under the direction of the State Department of Children and Family Services, a new code department created especially to administer educational and social service programs for children. Under the administration of Dr. Kenneth R. Mangan, who succeeded Mr. Kline as superintendent, departments have been strengthened, many innovative programs have begun, and additional services to children have been provided.

The educational program at ISD consists of six instructional units. These units are the Special Unit, Primary Oral, Intermediate Oral, Elementary Manual, High School and the Prevocational Unit.

In 1961, a program for teaching children with multiple handicaps was begun at ISD. This led to the construction, in 1966, of a two-story Special Unit, which is a combined dormitory classroom building. This building has provided for preschool classes and for two unique programs: parent-pupil tutoring and special classes for multiply handicapped children.

Like all classes in the Special Unit, the preschool maintains a complete oral atmosphere and instructs through speech, speech reading and amplified sound. From this developmental program children are placed in appropriate elementary units.

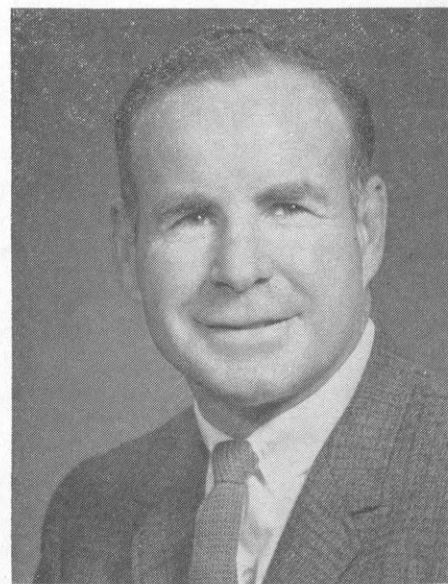
In the parent-pupil tutoring sessions, an experienced teacher devotes full time to one parent and one child at a time. The functions of the parent-pupil tutoring program are 1) to counsel the parents

of deaf children so that they can better understand their child's needs and 2) to develop communication skills and basic readiness in the young deaf child so that he will be ready for more advanced instruction when he begins school on a full-time basis.

The Association Method, developed by Mildred McGinnis of the Central Institute for the Deaf, is employed in all the classes for multiply handicapped children. All of the children in this unit must be ambulatory and have sufficient mental ability to make educational achievements.

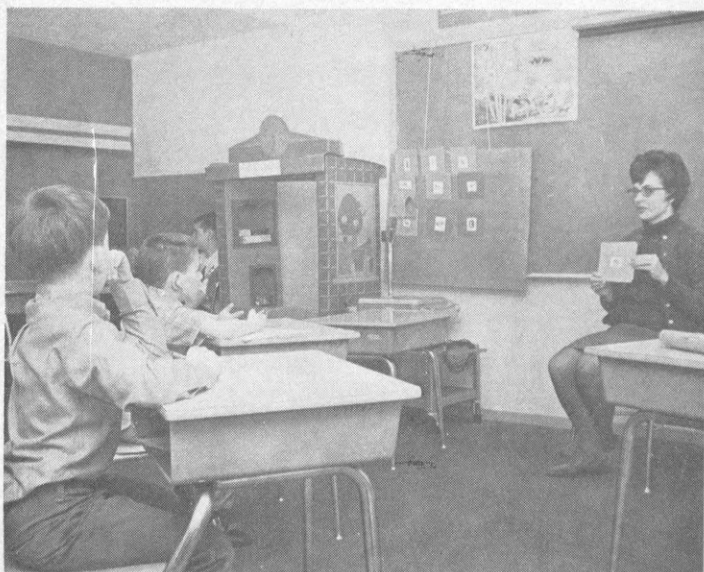
Children who have the ability to develop speech and lipreading may be assigned to either the Primary Oral or to the Intermediate Oral Units. Children who do not acquire facility in speech and lipreading and whose educational progress may be retarded by lack of communication in the oral program may be reassigned to the Elementary Manual Unit. Communication in this unit is by finger-spelling and sign language.

The secondary program at ISD was reorganized in September 1963 to provide broader offerings for students of high school age. The program, which received full accreditation for curriculum and teaching staff in 1967, has three tracks: 1) the academic or college prep program; 2) the general track, which



SUPERINTENDENT—Dr. Kenneth R. Mangan, a native of Wisconsin, is a graduate of Wisconsin State College in Milwaukee. His career in education of the deaf began in 1939 when he became a teacher at the Michigan School for the Deaf. In 1941, he was appointed dean of students at that school. From 1943 to 1945, he served as a naval officer on general duty. Following this service he became a hearing rehabilitation officer in the U.S. Navy Hospital in Philadelphia. In 1946, he returned to the Michigan School and studied at the University of Michigan, securing his M.A. degree in 1950. From 1949 to 1955, he was supervisor of schools for the deaf and visually handicapped in the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. In 1955, he became principal of the Gallaudet School in St. Louis. In 1959, he received the doctor of education degree from Washington University and became associate professor of special education at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Mangan was appointed superintendent of Illinois School for the Deaf during the summer of 1960, assuming his duties on August 15 of that year. He is active in several professional organizations, and is now serving as president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. Dr. Mangan's daughter, Mrs. Kathee Phillips, is a teacher of the deaf. She has taught at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley and the New York School for the Deaf at White Plains.



Left: Study carrels provide opportunities for students to work independently as Evelyn Wright, Special Unit teacher, conducts a speech drill with a small group. Right: A teacher-cottage parent aide works with a student in shape and color discrimination while the classroom teacher provides group instruction at the blackboard.

is a terminal program for those who plan to enter vocational study or go directly into employment and 3) a work experience curriculum which gives students part-time experience on a job and coordinates their classroom work during this period with the vocational skills they are learning. A Federal program, instituted in 1968, provides for a full-time staff member with responsibility for directing work experience on campus and in the community.

The Practical Arts Department at ISD provides prevocational training in many areas for both boys and girls. All students go through several phases of this instruction, generally beginning when they are 14 years old. Boys are placed in general shop or in arts and crafts for their first year and then spend the next three or four years in areas they select. Girls are offered typing and office practice. They are also encouraged to spend one year in each of three home economics areas which include clothing, foods

and cosmetology. All students are given an opportunity to select an area for concentration. Services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are available to all students for job placement or further training. Driver training is available to all students.

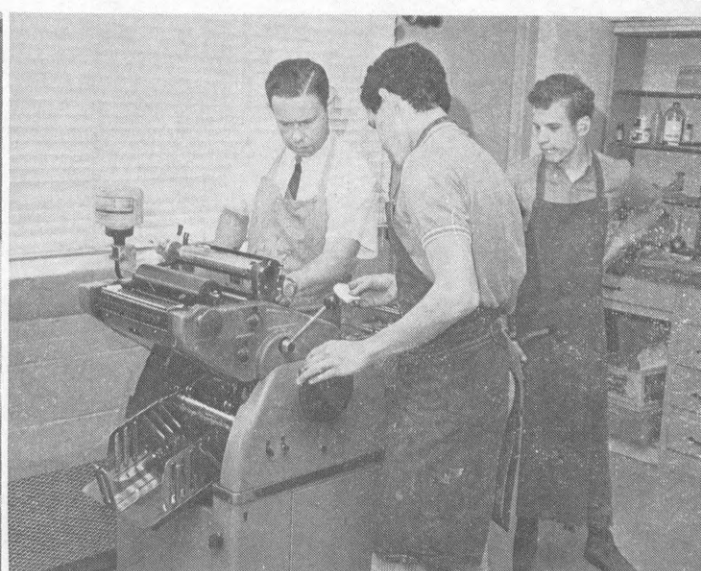
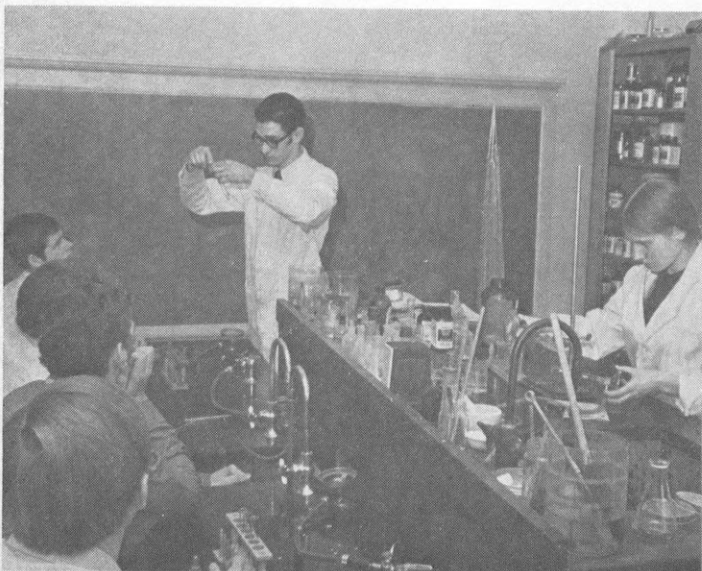
The School's Media Center, a Federal program initiated in 1965, provides supportive library and audiovisual services to all school units. Books, programmed instruction, slides, filmstrips, films, models, overhead transparencies and other media are provided by the SMC. Each school unit has a media workroom that is equipped to enable teachers to produce their own materials. The SMC guides teachers in production efforts. A director, two librarians, two media specialists, a technician and a secretary constitute the media staff.

A well-rounded physical education program is offered at ISD. Training is given to preschool and primary aged children in specific vocabulary and language

concepts relating to physical education. Older boys actively participate in three major sports: football, basketball and track. Letters are awarded for outstanding performance. During the 1969 season, ISD won its conference crown in football and track. In addition, its football team went undefeated. Girls participate in Girls Athletic Association activities and support the boys in cheerleader and pom-pom groups.

To implement and enrich formal education at ISD, a wide variety of extra-curricular activities is offered. These activities include drama, social societies, Scouting, special interest clubs and a regular movie schedule of Captioned Films.

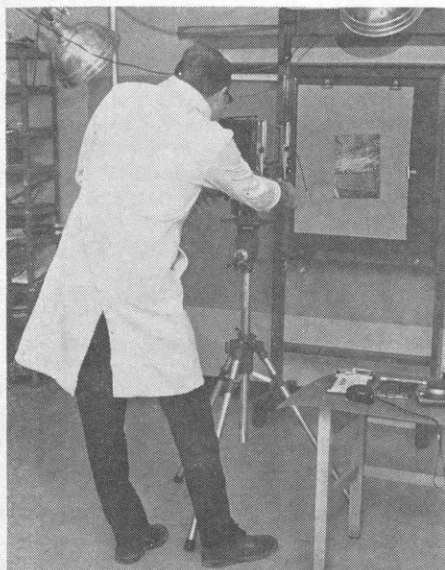
The Illinois School cooperates with the University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University and MacMurray College of Jacksonville in a student teaching program. A Federal program, begun in 1969, provides for a full-time staff member to direct the orienta-



INSTRUCTION—Left: High school science teacher Louis Schwarz demonstrates a principle of chemistry to an academic level class at the Illinois School. Right: Two students in the Practical Arts Department are getting pointers from their instructor, Bob Anderson, as to the proper methods of cleaning and operating an offset press.



AUDIOMETRIC TEST—Ted Huber, ISD audiologist, administers a hearing test. Clinical services encompass audiology, psychology and education.



Bob Engle, ISD's School Media Center technician-photographer, has the responsibility of working with teachers in the production of prints, slides, filmstrips and motion pictures. He and the graphic artist produce materials to complement the media catalog of several thousand items.

tion and training of student teachers. He has the additional responsibility to assist all school departments in planning inservice training.

The child care program at ISD aims to provide a program during the out-of-class periods which will contribute to the social and emotional maturity of pupils, develop their recreational skills and provide practice in communication. This program is carried on jointly by cottage parents, recreation workers and college students from nearby Illinois College under the leadership of the dean of students, assistant dean of students and recreation director.

Two programs begun during the 1960's have brought added dimension to the child care program. In 1964, cottage parents' work schedules were changed to eight hour shifts, providing 24-hour supervision of the dormitories. In 1967, additional child care staff became available through Fed-

eral funds. Nine aides are assigned to classroom and dormitory groups, working with the same children in each setting. As assistants in the classroom, the aides implement the teaching by giving individualized attention to the children who need it, and by assisting the teacher in any classroom activity. The concepts taught in the classroom are then carried over into the home life setting by the aides. They also permit the regular cottage parents to plan more thoroughly for constructive student social experiences than was formerly possible.

Nurses are on duty at all times in the school's Health Center. In addition, a physician, otologist, ophthalmologist and a dentist are available to meet student needs.

Clinical services at ISD provide diagnostic services that encompass audiology, psychology and education. Studies are made of candidates for admission to the school and periodically of pupils in attendance.



CLASS FOR STUDENT TEACHERS—Harry L. Hall, inservice training coordinator at the Illinois School for the Deaf, conducts a class in fingerspelling and the language of signs for student teachers.

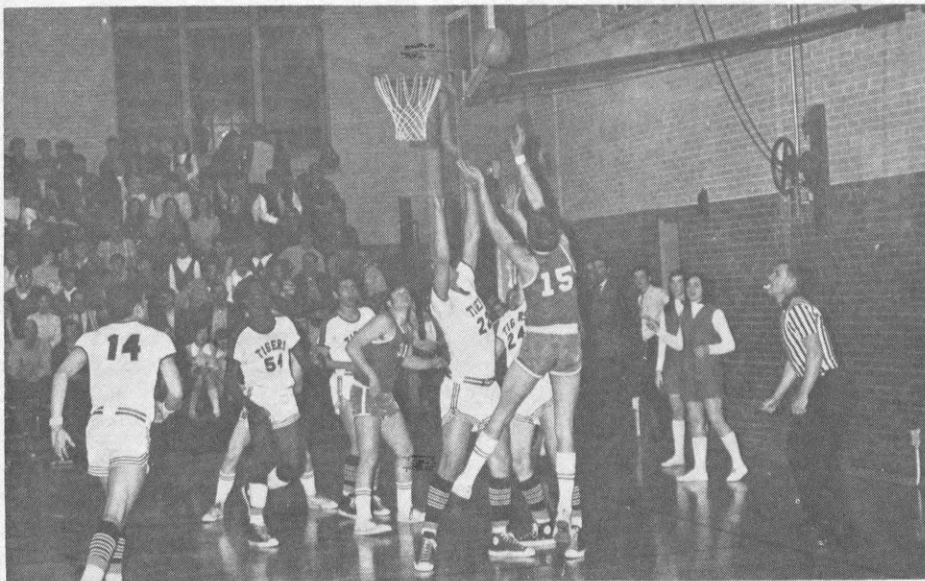
Audiological assessment includes tests of hearing, selection of individual hearing aids, periodic checks on the conditions of students' aids, evaluation of speech and lipreading proficiency and research studies in speech and hearing.

Psychological evaluation includes assessment of learning ability, academic achievement, linguistic functioning and social development by the clinical service's two psychologists. Clinical services are available to all hearing impaired children in the state.

Three full-time staff members constitute the Social Services Department. The department's responsibility is to determine how the social needs of children can be met in the total school program. Direct guidance to children and consultation with teachers or cottage parents concerning



AUTHOR—Billy L. Stark is director of the School Media Center at ISD. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1965 and his master of science degree in 1966 from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. He came to ISD upon graduation from Southern Illinois and has had the responsibility for developing the media and library programs. He is certified by the State of Illinois in library science and holds a specialist certificate as a media program supervisor. Mr. Stark's wife, Dianne, is a teacher in the Intermediate Oral Department at ISD.



WINNERS IN ATHLETICS—The ISD Tigers have roared during the current school year, being undefeated in football and posting an 18-6 record in basketball. Last spring they won their conference championship in track.

problems encountered are among the services provided. Services from other social agencies in the state are secured for children and their families, and co-operation with these agencies is established to exchange special data that will help in planning for students.

A psychiatric consultant was added to the ISD staff in 1969. His services in assisting to meet the needs of unusual children are available on a biweekly basis.

Research programs at Illinois during the 1960's have included the development of a social hygiene curriculum for primary to secondary levels inclusive, the development of a receptive communications scale and the development of instructional media to teach and reinforce language. Research is continually being carried on to improve teaching materials and procedures.

Dr. Doin Hicks To Direct Model Secondary School

Dr. Doin Hicks of Dallas, Texas, has been appointed the first director of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf at Gallaudet College, effective July 1. Dr. Hicks is currently associate director and head of the Educational Division of the Callier Hearing and Speech Center in Dallas. He was trained to teach the deaf at Arkansas State Teachers College under the Ford Foundation Fifth Year Experiment in Teacher Education.

He was on the faculty of the Missouri School for the Deaf from 1954 to 1960 and then became principal of the Arkansas School for the Deaf from 1960 to 1964. While at the Arkansas School he taught at the University of Arkansas, training teachers for the deaf. In 1966, he went to the Callier Hearing and Speech Center as director of the Pilot School for the Deaf Division and became the associate director and head, Educational Division, the next year.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Netherlands—The European Federation of Associations of Teachers of the Deaf had its first congress in Groningen, Holland, October 4-5, 1969. Language development of deaf children was the central topic discussed at this congress. Forty teachers from various countries in Europe attended.

Great Britain—A short funny story in the British Deaf News (Vol. 7, No. 4): A man told his doctor "Your medicine prescribed for my hearing trouble was wonderful. After only two tablespoonfuls, I heard from my cousin in Germany."

The well-known Dr. Pierre Gorman has resigned from the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, which has one of the world's best libraries on deafness. In 1958, Dr. Gorman was appointed a librarian there and later he became librarian and information officer. When he resigned, he was chief librarian and information officer. He will return to his native country, Australia, but his future plans have not yet been revealed.

France—The committee for the World Congress of the Deaf, to be held in 1971, announced that it would accept applications for participation in a film contest. The applications must be sent to the committee (whose address was given in the April issue) before June 1, 1970. However, film titles may be decided later or before December 1, 1970, and the films must be received on or before March 1, 1971. Our deaf filmmakers should be encouraged to enter this film contest!

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Dr. David Peikoff Retires From Gallaudet College Post

After raising a half million dollars for Gallaudet College, David Peikoff, director of development since 1967, will retire in June. A 1929 Gallaudet graduate, he was director of alumni affairs from 1961 to 1966 when he became director of development.

In addition to soliciting funds for Gallaudet, Peikoff has raised money for such organizations as the National Association for the Deaf, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and the Canadian Association of the Deaf.

Peikoff served 22 years as an officer of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, eight of them as president. He was founder and editor of the Ontario Association of the Deaf News, and president of the OAD for 22 years.

Peikoff was born in Yanoschina, Poltava, Russia, at the turn of the century. He became deaf at the age of five from brain fever. The young Peikoff had followed his sisters to school without their knowledge and got lost in a snow storm. Shortly afterward, the family moved to Canada.

Peikoff is married to the former Pauline Nathanson, a member of the class of 1936. They moved to the United States from Canada in 1961 and became citizens in 1967. The couple has two daughters and four grandchildren.

McLachlen Newest Member Of Gallaudet College Board

Thomas P. McLachlen of Washington, D.C., has been named to the Gallaudet College Board of Directors. He is president of the McLachlen National Bank in Washington, which was founded by his grandfather in 1891. He attended the Washington College of Law and began his career with the bank in 1938. The new board member has been president of the bank since 1963 and is a former president of the District of Columbia Bankers Association, a director of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Downtown Progress, Inc., the National Capital Downtown Committee and the Federal City Council. McLachlen is president of the Better Business Bureau and a member of the Metropolitan Club and Columbia Country Club.

He is married to the former Nancy Barksdale Early and they have one son.

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

HELLO FROM WASHINGTON, D.C.!

Two weeks ago we moved from Indianapolis to Washington, D.C. I am working for the National Association of the Deaf, and my son, Ronnie, is attending the new Model Secondary School for the Deaf on the campus of Gallaudet College. We love Washington, and it is most exciting to be here where so much is happening. This has been a most exciting two weeks for us. My son and daughter have attended a taping session for a half-hour television program about the Rock Gospel for the Deaf. This is a most exciting and innovative program of rock gospel music, using a live rock group named The Edge. The program is interpreted into total communication by the two originators, Pastor Dan Pokorny and Father Rudy Gawlick, both chaplains at Gallaudet. The program was originally produced for the students at Gallaudet. It received such enthusiastic acceptance by students, adult deaf and hearing people that additional performances have been given in Chicago (COSD Forum), Maryland (parents of deaf children) Washington (Jr. NAD Convention), and is scheduled for a performance in Rochester, N.Y., (NTID) in the near future. If you are lucky enough to have the Rock Gospel for the Deaf appear in your area, don't let anything keep you from attending. This program with The Edge, Pastor Pokorny and Father Gawlick can do much to bring about a better understanding between hearing and deaf citizens. Songs such as "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands" and "We Shall Overcome" have the audience, hearing and deaf, rising to their feet to Sign-A-Long.

Ronnie's first week at the Model Secondary School was exciting because a television program about the new school was being taped. Last week brought to Washington Junior NADers from all over the United States for their second biennial convention. We attended several evening programs and the banquet. I have always felt that the Junior NAD was one of the most important organizations in the country. Since November 1968, I have attended Junior NAD functions, and the accomplishments of our deaf youth are nothing short of great. It is amazing how our deaf youth have matured and evidence so much sophistication in the short time that the Junior NAD has been in existence. We can all look forward to a brighter day for deaf Americans because of the work and accomplishments of this important organization.

This week, I attended the meeting of a parent group in the Washington area. The program consisted of a panel discussion on the merits of oral communication as opposed to TOTAL COMMUNICATION. The panel consisted of two deaf men, one representing the oral deaf and the other supporting TOTAL COMMUNICATION. Superintendents from an oral school and

a school where TOTAL COMMUNICATION is employed were the other panel participants. The discussion was very lively and audience participation was enthusiastic. Sitting there, listening to the discussion, I recalled all of my own experiences from the past 17 years. These parents were seeking answers to questions that have been asked by most mothers and fathers of deaf children for the past 100 years. "How can I best communicate with my child?" "How do I know which school program is best for my deaf son or daughter?" In short, they were asking, "Where can I find the leadership and guidance I need to help me solve the problems that I face, in raising my deaf boy or girl?"

The answers were there that night—but I wonder how many parents understood what was being said. After 17 years of living with a deaf son and association with the deaf community, I know that David Denton, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Deaf, has the answer—TOTAL COMMUNICATION! As he pointed out again and again that night, TOTAL COMMUNICATION is not an either/or choice. It makes use of all methods and avenues of communication. No child is left out because everything is offered to him. If he is capable of oral communication, he is encouraged to use his speech and speechreading abilities. If he cannot speechread or speak intelligibly, manual communication is there to be sure that he can comprehend what is being taught. Auditory training is employed to take advantage of any residual hearing the child may possess.

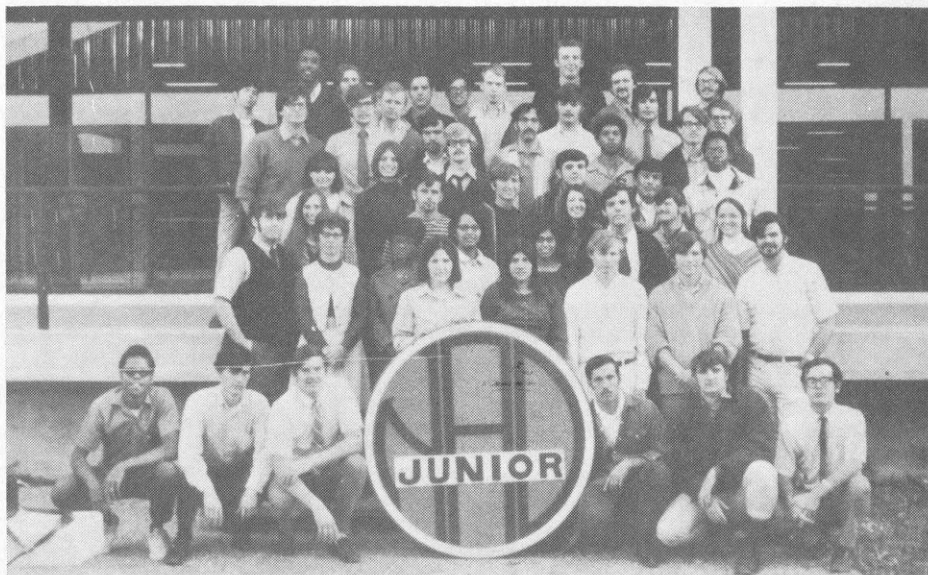
It is impossible for me to pass up an opportunity to sing the praises of David Denton. He is one of the most courageous and compassionate men that I have been

privileged to know. Last fall he took on the challenge of telling it like it is by introducing TOTAL COMMUNICATION throughout his entire school. He has been beaten and battered because of his beliefs. His professional integrity has been challenged by suggestions that he had no research to support his stand on TOTAL COMMUNICATION. All of the studies in the past several years showing the benefits of a multi-communication approach are being belittled by oralists. Mr. Denton stands on shaky ground among those who support a strict oral approach, but with the great majority of the deaf in our country, who know the advantages of TOTAL COMMUNICATION, his feet are planted on solid rock. He says that he feels a moral obligation to speak out for our deaf population and to serve them in a campaign of truth. I feel a moral obligation to point out to parents and the deaf community what a truly remarkable man is this David Denton. It is my hope that parents and deaf citizens in our country will give Mr. Denton the support and encouragement that he so rightly deserves. We should respect and honor this man, but most of all we should love him, for devoting his life to bringing about a better understanding of the handicap of deafness. (If you would like to give Mr. Denton some encouragement, you can write to him at the Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, Maryland.)

I read this old Irish prayer once that I think we should all repeat for Mr. Denton:

"MAY THE ROAD RISE WITH YOU
AND THE WIND BE ALWAYS AT YOUR
BACK . . . AND MAY THE GOOD LORD
HOLD YOU IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS
HAND."

Thanks, David, and God bless your efforts.



Members of the Delgado College Chapter of the Jr. NAD pose in front of the college administration building.

Legion Of Honor From Temporal Bone Banks

As of April 18, 1970

Arizona

Maurice P. Acosta
Babette Krayski

California

Esther Aheroni
Mr. and Mrs. Epefania Arce
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Barlow
Shirley Billiar
Joseph Breitwieser
James Lewis Calliham
Margaret Conway
Florita Corey
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Corson
George H. Counts
Ray Davis
Mrs. Holly Elliott
Betty Galvan
Mario Gianetto
Walter J. Herrman
Dorothy Jacobs
Maude Johnson
Pamsy Bell Johnson
Warren Jones
Felix A. Kowalewski
Laurence L. McLaughlin
W. M. Medler
Robert Miller
Benjamin Mintz
Kathryn Norton
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Petek
Tommie Radford, Jr.
Mrs. Bellie T. Robb
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schmidt
Joseph S. Slotnick
Gertrude Strader
Mrs. Mary A. H. Thompson
Garvin M. Tyner
James West Wilson
Dorothy Young

Colorado

Frank Blankis
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fraser

District Of Columbia

Mrs. Hazel E. Dick
Dorothy C. Havens

Florida

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Marion Byrne
Harry Jacobs

Georgia

Ernest C. Herron
J. H. Taylor

Illinois

Mrs. Irene H. Arado
Samuel A. Block
Mr. and Mrs. John Albert Braddy
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Brick
Mrs. Katie M. Brown
Mrs. Lois Burris
Mrs. Fay Campton
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Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Carter
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Mrs. Alice L. Donoghue
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David G. Beatty
Carlton H. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Doughty
Carl E. Jacobs
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Rev. A. G. Leisman Passes

The Rev. Arthur G. Leisman, 75, Milwaukee, passed away April 25, following a third and fatal heart attack. He was an Episcopal clergyman in mission work for the deaf for 27 years, covering the dioceses of Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Chicago and Western Michigan. Although he officially retired from mission work 10 years ago, he continued to conduct services at St. James in Milwaukee.

Born February 18, 1895, in Merrill, Wis., Rev. Leisman became totally deaf at age four when he and his sled collided with a telephone pole, resulting in brain fever. After a short time in the Rhinelander day school, he entered the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in 1904, graduating nine years later.

After his marriage to Agnes Pauline Strohshien in 1920, the couple moved to Washington, D.C., where he was a linotype operator and proofreader at the Government Printing Office for four years. Of his work there, the GPO Bulletin of November 4, 1952, reported as follows:

"He was positively a wizard on the keyboard. He could tell, without looking up from his copy, when the distributor stopped. He set galley after galley of O.K. type. In fact, he is said to be the only living human who ever set type for seven consecutive nights on the 'Congressional Record' without an error in his proofs. He had an astounding speed, yet he did his work so easily and effortlessly that others marveled."

After the birth of their only son, Gilbert, the Leismans returned to Wisconsin in 1926 and settled in Milwaukee, where Rev. Leisman continued as a printer for the Wisconsin Cuneo Press until his resignation in 1943.

Rev. Leisman was elected president of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf in 1932 and served the organization in that capacity for 16 years during which time he was instrumental in introducing a number of innovations, two of which are the Service Bureau for the Deaf and the **WAD Pilot**. He also served the association for nine additional years as secretary.

In 1939, mainly through his own efforts, he succeeded in obtaining an appropriation from the Wisconsin Legislature for the WAD, which has continued to this day. The board of directors forthwith established the Bureau and appointed him director, in which capacity he served for 11 years, resigning in 1950 to devote full time to the ministry.

The first issue of the **WAD Pilot** came out in 1941 in mimeograph form and later the paper was changed to the present tabloid form. After his resignation from the Bureau, Rev. Leisman also created a monthly of his own, "The Mission Lane"—a sort of homey newsletter for church members and friends of which there were hundreds.

When the present director and editor took over in 1950, Rev. Leisman continued to lend a guiding hand until his first heart seizure in 1959.

Rev. Leisman was a well-known per-

sonality in deaf circles from coast to coast, having been a frequent speaker and active in state and national affairs. He was a life member of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf and the Milwaukee Silent Club and a member of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

Besides his wife and son, other survivors include three brothers.

Memorial services were conducted April 28 by Bishop Donald H. V. Hallock of the Milwaukee diocese at St. James Episcopal Church. The body was cremated.

Memorials may be sent to the Leisman Memorial Fund at St. James Episcopal Church, 833 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203, or to the Wisconsin Heart Association Fund.—R. W. Horgen.

An appreciated gift for
any occasion . . .

The DEAF American

Send your order to the

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905 Bonifant Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910



Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

(It was Tom Wood who called my attention to this Jack Anderson's column.)

I got a shock some weeks ago when I read Jack Anderson's column in Riverside, Calif., Daily Enterprise. (Jack Anderson was an associate of Drew Pearson's before the latter's death, you may recall.) Jack Anderson in this column told of thefts of hundreds of thousands of dollars of government food stamps. Paragraph immediately following read: "Among them are 1,000 students at Washington's Gallaudet College . . ." Shocking!

But one could sense something was wrong in the article. The "theft" paragraph and the one following did not jibe. Further reading brought to light the sub-head, "Drama of the Deaf," which told: "Buried in the fine print of the veto-threatened, \$19.7 billion Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill is some poignant human drama.

"If President Nixon carries out his threat to kill the bill, he will also kill the hopes and dreams of thousands of scientists and students, of the needy and neglected who are counting on the bill for funds."

Now this makes sense: "Among . . . etc." paragraph, first quoted above, now should follow here, and not where it inadvertently landed and this now should make sense.

So there were two distinctly different, unrelated articles in the column.

The page makeup man in the Riverside Enterprise shop had unwittingly transposed some linotyped paragraphs, and the proofreader had not caught the error. Obviously, this error in the newspaper happened only in Riverside, Calif., where people could get the wrong slant on this item—and not in other newspapers all over the United States, having Jack Anderson's syndicated column.

So Gallaudet and students there are innocent of any food stamp thefts, presumably.

* * *

The following letter is consequential to my piece, "I Am Deaf," in the February DA. I know you will enjoy it as much as I did:

Dear Toivo:

I do not have any pity to offer you. I know you would not want any, anyhow. But I can give you my empathy and understanding.

The news that you are now deaf touched me in some inexplicable way. I would not want another person to be deaf, but yet I know that one like you who has worked with the deaf a good part of his life has come to understand and accept many things. And out of these experiences a certain kind of courage is born. It is a kind of humorous courage, the

kind that looks fate in the eye and says: "Well, so this has to happen to me? So be it! But it does not faze me! I'm curious about it all and I'll examine it and learn from it, but I'm not scared."

I admire your calm and smiling courage. There was plenty of humor in your column.

I know what you mean by those head noises. On and on, day in and day out. I don't have them so much now. Guess it is due to the mastoid operation I had a few years ago.

But I still have those body noises. I don't know what they are, either. Sometimes it seems like a truck is roaring by or an airplane is flying overhead. But when I look, there is nothing. Also there are times, especially at night, when I think the kids are playing; it feels like feet running or doors slamming. But again, when I look, the kids, dear angels, are sound asleep. So I've learned to ignore them. But then, there are times when I think it is just body noises, and it turns out to be somebody trying to attract my attention or something like that.

Well, to you, Toivo, I say, welcome to the world of the deaf. You are our friend, and have been for years. You understand us. You always have, but now with this new experience you are now going through, you can be of greater help to us and in doing so you will be getting back a great deal. WELCOME!

/s/ Sybil Hendricks.

* * *

Sybil Hendricks, San Jose, Calif., sent in this poem, which I assume is her own creation:

I'M BLESSED, INDEED!

My ears don't work; they cannot hear,
And yet for me, shed not a tear.
Each day I wake, I am alone
And while to others each their own
Fuss and fret and mourn for naught
I sit and think and read and learn
Of God and Man and Life forgot—
And as I sit and ponder thus,
I find that "know thyself" I must.
And though I speak in halting voice,
My heart knows that I rejoice.
It's all so very simple, see—
While others gab all day by phone,
My time is better spent at home.
And when a word unkind I think to say,
Alas, my tongue gets in the way!
Oh, foolish man who pities me,
You know not that
I'm more blessed than thee!

* * *

Taken from Healthways Magazine Digest. Submitted by Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y.:

Just before the turn of the century,

Dr. Daniel David Palmer was dissatisfied with standard medical practices of his day and searched for something better. Pondering in his office in Davenport, Iowa, one day in 1895, Dr. Palmer watched his deaf janitor cleaning the room. He noticed a lump on the back of the Negro's neck. Could it possibly be a spinal malignment that caused the man's deafness? He placed the janitor on the table and palpitated the spot with his sensitive fingers. Yes—there was a spinal misalignment! Carefully, Dr. Palmer placed his hands on the lump and gave a sudden thrust. The misaligned vertebra slipped back into place, and the lump disappeared. Dr. Palmer let the man rest for a few moments, then spoke to him. Faintly, the words came through to the Negro. And soon, the man's hearing was fully restored—and a new science of healing (chiropractic) was born!

* * *

This is also submitted by Harry Belsky who saw it in Thomas B. Costain's "The Moneyman": (Similar story in "Below the Salt," by the same author.)

The members of the order (may be ascertained as you read on) must eat in silence (according to the abbot's rules). They had partaken of their frugal fare with no sound other than the clatter of spoons and cups on the table and the shuffle of the servants' feet. Their wants had been indicated in the sign language of the monastic world. The thumbs and first fingers of both hands bent in a circle meant I desire bread. The tip of the first finger held to the first joint of the thumb was to be interpreted as, Pass the beans. Both hands joined obliquely together was a signal for an additional slice of cheese.

* * *

ENTIRELY INCOMMUNICADO

Someone has stolen a large and important part of Joyce Leedom . . . They have stolen her voice . . .

For Joyce Leedom, of Rubidoux, Calif., a typewriter was her communication link with the world. Whoever stole her typewriter stole her tongue.

For 20-year-old Joyce Leedom cannot speak. Writing with a pencil or pen is almost prohibitively difficult. She has cerebral palsy.

She talked to the world with two fingers tapping on the keys of a Smith-Corona Cornet electric typewriter, serial number 225399, with a special automatic carriage return and modified keyboard.

Joyce has been talking through that particular machine for five years. It is not irreplaceable. Joyce's mother can buy another, she said.

But after five years, it's kind of hard to get used to a new voice. Especially when you only have two fingers that don't work very well to use it with.

. . . Someone broke into the Crest Haven School workshop, Rubidoux, and took Joyce's typewriter . . .

Joyce, who has been handicapped since birth, wrote poetry on that typewriter for the workshop newsletter. She wrote other articles too, and she did the typing on outside subcontracts the school gets to make a little money.

And mostly, she used the typewriter to tell the world how she felt about things and to announce that she existed.

Now the Smith-Corona number 225399 electric model with the special keyboard is gone.

Joyce Leedom can't ask the thief to please bring it back.

She can't even tell anyone how badly she feels about it, because someone has stolen her voice.—Dennis Tristram, in Riverside, Calif., Enterprise.

* * *

Keith Ferguson at a Colorado Springs club meeting told me this tale:

Loren Elstad went to a crowded soda fountain and ordered a "light chocolate milk shake." The soda fountain girl produced him eight milk shakes. Loren looked at his written order, and had to admit his "l" in "light" was very small, and could pass for "e," creating "eight." I don't recall what Loren did with the rest of the milk shakes—perhaps giving seven away, contenting himself with only one.

* * *

Herbert Votaw, wearing a hearing aid, boarded a bus, during the height of the last World Series games. Bus driver, mistaking the aid for a transmitter, asked Herbert, "What's the score?"

* * *

This from faithful old Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y.:

Man calling on telephone, "Hello, this is Andy."

Hard of hearing man answering, "Eh?" First man: "This is Andy! A for Adam, N for Ned, D for Dan, and Y for . . ."

Deaf man, interrupting him, "Yes, yes! I know all you guys, but which one is talking now?"—"Jokes, Jokes, Jokes," Selected by Helen Hoke.

* * *

Miss Hinkley, Indianapolis, tells this one:

There was a deaf woman in Indianapolis, typical of some of us deaf people in that she was inattentive to instruction or directions. One day she was told how to get a bus home from a friend's. She was told to board one bearing the name of a certain street, that would lead to her destination.

She nodded assent and walked to the corner where she knew the bus would stop. She waited and waited a good few hours. But after bus passed by, and she declined them all. Finally someone who knew her found her there and asked her why she did not get on her bus. She confessed that she was looking for the driver, whom she would recognize by face—and he never showed up. Maybe his day off!

* * *

Carl Barber, California School for the Deaf, Riverside, tells us that not long ago a mother took her deaf child to Miss Grace Paxson, supervising teacher of the Lower School at CSDR, to have her registered as a pupil.

Miss Paxson asked, "Is she rubella?"

The mother said, "No, she is Marcia."

* * *

Sybil Hendricks included this in her letter to this conductor:

SILENCE IS GOLDEN

If I had a pistol to hold in my hand
I'd hunt down and silence the Good Humor
man,

I'd pour sticky ice cream all over his
wound
and stop him forever from playing that
tune.

For silence is golden on a soft summer
day.

It's a pity to let strangers take it away.

If ever I get a license to kill
I'll war on the jukebox and jackhammer
till
the wind and the rain rust up all their
parts

and the worms and the woodchucks dissect
their hearts.

For silence is golden and hard to be found,
and killed far too often by the jackham-
mer's sound.

If diesels and dump trucks and gossips
were words

I'd feed them like kernels of corn to the
birds

and then all the thumping and bumping
and pounds

would come out forever like pretty bird
sounds.

For silence is golden and soft as a tear.
The soft sound of empty is the next voice
you'll hear.

—Rod McKuen



Stalling Along . . .

by STAHL BUTLER

215 Bessemaur Drive

East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Kuwait, Persian Gulf, Asia, February 19, 1970—We are having a sandstorm on the water. There is a strong cold wind and there is so much dust in the air that one can see only about two hundred yards. We are here because the Moslem Christmas celebration is still going on. We have on deck a \$400,000 combination tugboat and passenger vessel and we cannot unload it because of the strong wind.

This storm was coming up last evening when we returned to our ship from Kuwait. We were on a crude lighter and delivered a family on board another ship in the harbor. As we approached this other freighter, there was a large stream of water coming out of its hold near the gangplank and the storm pushed our lighter right into the water stream. We discovered that the water was hot; it felt hot through my shoes.

* * *

Seen in the Persian Gulf: A very young boy doing a careful sewing job, evidently helping his family; a group of women sitting around a pan of buttermilk in a market street, dipping and drinking; a small place where men were buying drinks and smoking with special rented equipment, puffing the smoke through water, thus to purify the process, and to conform to religious teaching; an older female beggar and a very attractive young child—the two followed us very closely for half an hour; tried to buy a pair of walking shorts but they were not available; was treated to a bottle of Pepsi Cola but it was a solid bottle of ice; an Arab carefully going through the ship's garbage; an Arab throwing scrap lumber overboard to men and boys in boats below.

* * *

The communication gap on a Dutch ship: An Irish passenger said, "I ask for some cream for my coffee and what do I get? A key to my cabin!"

* * *

Hong Kong, China, April 12, 1970—In spite of oil, money, automobiles and the sophistication of the beautiful cities of the Persian Gulf, Asia, we were told that there is one community where public floggings are conducted and where hands are cut off, presumably for punishment. The same information source told his story: The community had a political prisoner, and an ambassador or a consul attempted to intercede for him. He was told to leave the country or he would find himself in the cell with the prisoner.

* * *

Retirement is most difficult for most men, affecting each individual in a different way. A man's work is very important to him and having to give it up is a cruel experience. I didn't plan it, but the way my retirement worked out was particularly fortunate for me. Making use of a day and three-fourths of annual leave to complete the calendar year, I had two hours to work on Tuesday morning, December 30. I worked the two hours, completing last details, said my goodbyes and drove home. Within an hour my wife and I were on our way to New Jersey where we had an appointment for an all-family New Year's party. We got on this ship in January. I am still running away from that office and I am as far away as I can get now, halfway around the world! Five months will have passed before I have to drive past the old stand!

Sports Highlights Of The Sixties

By BARRY STRASSLER

Aside from the usual glittering array of athletes, teams and thrilling games, the decade of the golden sixties was graced by memorable events and changes in the deaf sporting way of life.

The granddaddy of all the events during the decade was the monumental staging of the 1965 International Games at Washington, D.C., hosted by Gallaudet College and chairmanned by Jerald Jordan. Twenty-five countries participated in this gala three-week event. Publicity was tremendous, with daily results being published in the newspapers and magazines and carried by radio and television.

Robey Burns, the man who pioneered the entry of the USA team into the earlier Games, passed away during the decade. He, fortunately, was able to live to see his dream of an active American participation in the Games reach reality.

A young, aggressive sportsman, Simon Carmel of Rockville, Md., spearheaded a drive to send a representative USA team to the 1967 Winter Games in West Germany. It was the first time that this country had ever been represented, and his efforts were rewarded when the Americans brought home two gold medals. Simon is also the figure responsible for the rising popularity of skiing among the deaf of this country.

Region after region dropped fast-pitch softball in favor of the slow-pitch style. The sole fast-pitch region today is the MWAAD. Basketball sagged in popularity while tournament golf and bowling were on the upswing. Declining crowds and difficulties at the gate and in recruiting recent graduates from schools for the deaf to stock the rosters, many clubs dropped basketball. Also on the way out were the intense intra-city cage rivalries, as inter-city competition came into vogue. Many of the cagers on the New York, Los Angeles, Oakland and Washington teams came from distant hometowns. As a consequence, practically the same teams entered the Nationals each year.

The team of the decade was easily the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf, winners of four consecutive Nationals. The most dominant player of the decade was LACD's 6-8 Leon Grant. Just as Lew Alcindor proved intimidating to the NCAA foes, Leon became a super star. Opponents ganged up on him in each game to no avail as Los Angeles piled up victory after victory.

The decade was good to Gallaudet College. The two newest sports on the campus resulted in championships. The 1966 baseball team, in its second year of existence, won the Maryland Intercollegiate Conference crown. The 1968-69 ice hockey team won the Chesapeake Hockey League championship. Gallaudet lost two of its staunchest fans when Roy Stewart passed away and when Dr. Leonard Elstad retired from the presidency. The Gallaudet track team produced conference winners in Al Couthen, broad jump; Bob

Corbett, discus; Steve Baldwin, two-mile run; and Joe Michiline, pole vault. The wrestling team had winners in Jerry Berlowitz, 157 lb.; and Mike Golightly, 123 lb. The trio of Al Van Nevel, Jim Bittner and Kevin Milligan sparked the basketball Bisons to a 11-9 campaign in 1962-63, the only winning cage season in the decade. Football, while continuing to produce losers, had its moments. One was the 9-6 loss to the heavily favored Montclair, the top-ranked Eastern small college team in 1961. The other was the 21-12 victory over D.C. Teachers in 1965 that snapped a 25-game losing streak. The standouts were Al Couthen, a two-time All-Conference quarterback, Jim MacFadden, the greatest running back in modern Bison grid annals, and lineman Eddie Gobble who advanced to the semipro ranks.

The outstanding gridgers in schools for the deaf were Jeff Lambrecht, Bob Poncar, Jerry Moore and Billy Jernigan. Lambrecht was the third native of Louisiana to earn All-Southern (12 states) First Team honors. The first two preceding him were Jim Taylor of Green Bay Packers and Billy Cannon of Oakland Raiders! Fullback Poncar of Illinois averaged 17.6 yards per carry. Moore was selected as the 1965 Southern California high school gridder of the year. Jernigan was the first deaf player ever chosen to play in the North Carolina East-West High School All-Star game. He played for Gallaudet for one season and established himself as the greatest blocking back the Bisons ever had.

Gary Klingensmith performed for Penn State, getting a lot of publicity as the "deaf halfback." He was once a pre-season All-American candidate. John Goul punted for San Fernando Valley State College, averaging over 40 yards a kick.

Don Lyons starred on the Nevada-Las Vegas cage squad and earned an ABA tryout. Marty Willigan of Hofstra University advanced to the 1969 NCAA wrestling finals before bowing out.

Ken Pedersen of Berkeley produced the greatest schoolboy track feat when he clocked 1.54.6 for the half-mile run. He did this twice during the 1966 track season, and thus was good enough to rank him sixth among California half-milers.

There will never be a Gallaudet hockey defense man equal to Bill Gregory. His vicious slap shots and smooth defensive play and stick handling won him raves everywhere.

North Carolina School for the Deaf continued as the grid power in school ranks. The 1960 squad advanced all the way to the state finals before losing out by one point. The Tennessee School for the Deaf cage squad, usually unheralded, has made a habit of grabbing the Mason-Dixon Schools hoop tournaments. St. Mary's finally achieved a riches-to-rags-to-riches saga by winning the 1967 and 1968 Eastern Schools for the Deaf cage crowns.

Other major athletic stories of each year during the decade:

1960: After 37 years, coach Harry Baynes finally emerged a winner as Alabama beat Virginia 60-37 in the Mason-Dixon cage finals . . . Robin Shifflett of Huntington Park (Calif.) High School was one of the runners in the torch carrying relay to Squaw Valley to open the 1960 Winter Olympics . . . Eduardo Dominquez Nino was crowned jiu jitsu champ of Argentina.

1961: Mary Ann Silagi ranked third best women's tennis player in Michigan and 15th on the Western Lawn Tennis Association list . . . USA team grabbed 36 gold medals in the Helsinki Games, as Jim MacFadden won four gold and one silver medal; Joe Russell won his second shot put gold medal; Bernie Fairwood dumped 6-6, 250 lb. giant Russian Ivan Axenov for the heavyweight wrestling gold medal . . . Dummy Hoy threw out the first ball in the 1961 World Series and succumbed in December . . . Four Detroit cagers were killed and two injured in an automobile accident . . . Grid oddity, Washington State tied La Center High junior varsity 6-6, and beat La Center High varsity, 13-8!

1962: Gallaudet swimmer Neil Johnson broke three swimming records in one meet against Shepherd College . . . The Blue Jays of Los Angeles became the first Negro team to enter the AAAD Nationals . . . Walter Krug, longtime Gallaudet coach in all sports, passed away . . . Joe Russell was given recognition for his feats by a Mississippi legislature resolution . . . Jericho Hill of Vancouver, Canada, beat Gallaudet 46-33 in a mythical swimming meet . . . Georgia School combined with Cave Spring High School for a joint football team.

1963: Morris Davis, a famous walker, tried to recruit Gallaudet walkers for the 1965 Games . . . Carlton Lewellyn of Virginia retired as coach . . . Jack Antal single-handedly sparked Los Angeles Ephphata to the AAAD cage crown . . . Eugene Rubens-Alcias, father of the Deaf Games, passed away . . . Silento Rodriguez started on the Southwest pro wrestling circuit . . . Kentucky School was unbeaten, untied and unscored upon in football . . . Sammy Oates, after trials with Houston Oilers and Toronto Argonauts, said "The deaf will never have a chance to break into pro football."

1964: Art Kruger and George Elliott made an 8,000-mile tour in 26 days on a nationwide recruiting tour for the 1965 Games . . . Leon Grant averaged 17 points a game for North Carolina College . . . Charles Buell of Dallas was named as pro boater of the month in the Southwest . . . "Silent Crisis" movie netted \$6,500 for Games fund . . . Ildako Rojto of Hungary took a gold medal in women's fencing at Tokyo.

1965: DCCD, after 15 years of frustration, finally won the AAAD Nationals . . . USA tied Russia in the number of
(Continued on page 41)

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Los Angeles Turns Oakland Dream Into Nightmare—95-76

All AAAD Officers Are Reelected Unopposed; Ye Sports Editor Continues as Chairman of USA World Games for the Deaf Committee for Another Four-Year Term

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Ave. #303, Hollywood, Calif. 90046

**The strength of the pack is the strength of the leader,
And the strength of the leader is the strength of the pack.**

This is what we wrote in the AAAD BULLETIN way back in May 1949. And this applies to Harry M. Jacobs.

In 1949, the fifth annual AAAD National Basketball Tournament was staged under the sponsorship of the East Bay Club for the Deaf of Oakland, Calif. Heading the Tournament Committee was Harry M. Jacobs as general chairman.

In 1970, the 26th annual AAAD Basketball-A-Rama, April 1-4, was hosted by this same East Bay Club and under the same general chairman, ageless Harry M. Jacobs. He, by the way, became the first man ever to have chairmanned the AAAD meet twice.

Now the AAAD has just completed its first year of the second quarter-century. Oakland and the AAAD, it appears, have much in common. Both have grown bigger and bigger the last 26 years. Oakland now has professional football, and major league baseball as well as professional hockey. The AAAD since its humble conception back in '45, is now the largest organization of the deaf in the world and goes big league when it underwrites the expenses of American participation in the World Games for the Deaf. In 1949, the AAAD had 84 clubs in its fold. Now there are 119 clubs affiliated with the AAAD.

* * *

The East Bay Club of the Deaf quintet had sat down there for a year in Oakland simmering, dreaming of getting a chance to dethrone Los Angeles Club of the Deaf with 6-8 Leon Orlient Grant.

After being seeded No. 2 the past three tournaments, and after losses to the Angels in the AAAD finals the first two seasons and placing fourth last year, the Oaks figured that this—finally—was their year because they had 6-5 Don Lyons, a sensation for the University of Nevada at Las Vegas the past two years.

Whoops!

In the AAAD finals in the Harmon Gym of the University of California at Berkeley, EBCD got its long-awaited shot at LACD with Don in its lineup. And the Oaks lost by more points, 95-76, than they had in either of the two seasons in 1967 and 1968.

The victory gave the Angels—a potentially unstoppable basketball club with Grant—an unprecedented fifth straight AAAD crown. And the 1970 championship gave LACD a record six AAAD cage titles.

The Grant-Lyons battle was the deciding factor. Grant confused Lyons on the boards and handling the ball. And when Lyons was benched with three fouls in the first half, LACD had the lift it needed. The Angels who had been committing turnover after turnover quickly congealed into a team of precision and force.

Despite the fact Oakland was substituting freely and Los Angeles wasn't substituting at all, the Angels were fresher. In the last 10 minutes of the first half, they were running and fast-breaking with as much verve and skill as they had in the regional meet and they outscored Oakland during that period and were ahead by 19 points at halftime, 46-27. Most of the last 20 minutes, LACD was a patterned team again, but doing exactly what it wanted to do, expanding its lead by some 22 points and then stalling in the final minutes before the reserves came in. And they finished the game by the same margin.

It could be argued that if 6-6 Bob Connell had played, Oakland would have won the game. But we nevertheless picked LACD in the opening round or in the semis as the Angels are usually sloppy in those games.

After scoring 20 points in the opening round game against Madison, champion of Central States, O'Donnell suddenly was stricken with flu and had to stay in bed at home, thus missing the semifinal and championship games.

Grant MVP

As expected Leon Orlient Grant was named the tournament's outstanding player. This was his fourth MVP award in the last five years. The balance of the LACD's iron-men Angels was borne out by the fact that three Angel players were nominated for the MVP honor, with Grant getting 8 votes, Reece Cain 3 and veteran Maurice Mosley 1.

The outcome of the championship game was a tribute to the value of quickness. It was also a measure of the development of Reece Cain, the 6-1 guard whose talent seems to have no limits. And LACD has a new player who was really good. He is 6-2 James Scott. Like Grant and Cain, Scott is a product of the North Carolina School for the Negro Deaf. He is still holder of the deaf prep record in the high jump at 6-4, and high jumped for Uncle Sam at the '65 World Games for the Deaf held at Washington, D.C. He, together with Leon Grant and Jim Reineck, were tied for third place at 6 feet, but Grant got the bronze medal on fewer misses.

Saul Lukacs was the coach of the

LACD Angels, but he had Lou Dyer on the bench to advise him. Lukacs said he is learning and will coach again next year.

In retaining their title the Angels have now won 15 straight games in AAAD tournament play. And in 19 AAAD meets LACD has won 43 and lost 15.

Minneapolis, the surprise team of last year's tournament, very nearly responded when 5-9 guard Ron Johnson stole the ball for a lay-up basket that enabled the Midwest champions to tie the game at 63-all with just a minute left to play in the championship semifinal contest. But Grant was fouled and he made two free throws and also a field goal to quiet the screaming fanatics and LACD won, 67-63. **In three games Grant put through 27 free throws.**

Dennis Berg, who won the Coach of the Year trophy, took defeat with a smile, but his boys, especially Ron Johnson, were in tears. "We were proud of the boys," Berg said. "They played as hard as they could. But LACD did a great job defending us with three really fine rebounders in Grant, Cain and Scott. They are a great team and it was a real honor and thrill for us to meet them."

The next semifinal game was a thriller, too. Oakland fought until the buzzer without star center Bob O'Donnell and won a close decision over New York Union League of the Deaf, 69-67. And Minneapolis proved that it had a team of AAAD calibre when it outgunned New York in another thrilling game for third place, 81-80.

Jackson Silent Club of Mississippi surprised everybody by taking the Southwest regional championship and by giving the defending champion a good battle throughout the opening game. Lou Dyer said he would like to have three of its players play for LACD. And four of them were deaf prep All-Americans when they performed for the Mississippi School for the Negro Deaf. They were 6-1 George Robinson, 6-2 Willie Craft, Jr., 5-10 Charles Coward and 5-10 Lester Thigpen. After trailing by as many as 16 points, Jackson rallied to defeat Washington, D.C., MWAD club for fifth place, 79-74.

P.S.: Los Angeles played without two star sharpshooters when Jerry Moore transferred to Riverside and Leroy Bookman moved to New York and played for Union League. But LACD still has Leon Orlient Grant in its lineup.

Following are the scores of all games at the 1970 AAAD Nationals.

First Round Games

LOS ANGELES 85

Grant 12-4-28, Mosley 3-0-6, Renshaw 6-0-12, Barnes 10-0-20, Cain 4-1-9, Scott 5-0-10, D'Onofrio 0-0-0, Rewolinski 0-0-0. Totals 40-5-85. Free throws 5 out of 12.

JACKSON 75

Brewer 5-0-10, Robinson 8-3-19, Walker 0-3-3, Coward 8-2-18, Craft 9-2-20, Wilbanks 1-0-2, Thigpen, 1-1-3, Johnson 0-0-0, Love 0-0-0. Totals 32-11-75. Free throws 11 out of 28.

Score at half: 42-36, Los Angeles.

MINNEPAUL 83

Fuechtmann 10-6-26, Ninnemann 4-2-10, Johnson 8-2-18, Herzog 8-0-16, S. Buchholz 5-1-11, Hendrickson 0-0-0, Novotny 1-0-2, Carstens 0-0-0, Meier 0-0-0, Wackler 0-0-0. Totals 36-11-83. Free throws 11 out of 18.

PORTLAND 68

Woltring 1-4-6, Cayton 1-0-2, Ribera 9-0-18, Milligan 4-6-34, McCann 0-1-1, Hite 2-0-4, Maynard 0-0-0, Caudle 1-1-3. Totals 28-12-68. Free throws 12 out of 18.

Score at half: 33-32, Minneapolis.

NEW YORK UL 104

Leccese 1-0-2, Williams 9-7-25, Fine 4-2-10, L. Bookman 6-8-20, Kaessler 3-2-8, Huttlinger 0-1-1, Antal 12-10-34, Konoski 0-0-0, Watts 2-0-4. Totals 37-30-104. Free throws 30 out of 44.

WASHINGTON MWAD 82

Niemi 2-0-4, Buemi 2-1-5, Maynard 3-0-6, Kaleta 9-4-22, Leighton 4-0-8, Goodstein 6-1-13, Zarembka 4-0-8, Ennis 2-1-5, Winalski 3-0-6, Pickering 1-3-5. Totals 36-10-82. Free throws 10 out of 27.

Score at half: 42-34, New York UL.

OAKLAND 109

O'Donnell 10-0-20, Lyons 12-0-24, G. Hendrix 4-1-9, Tyhurst 1-0-2, R. Hendrix 6-0-12, Sheldone 3-1-7, Reed 3-0-6, Chittenden 9-2-20, Pedersen 3-0-6, Duncan 1-1-3. Totals 52-5-109. Free throws 5 out of 12.

MADISON 83

Suhr 2-3-7, Rabiola 3-0-6, Scherneck 17-4-38, Ross 8-6-22, Nygaard 4-2-10, Rubiano 0-0-0, Witt 0-0-0, Cullen 0-0-0, Christenson 0-0-0, Dyreson 0-0-0. Totals 34-15-83. Free throws 15 out of 27.

Score at half: 50-31, Oakland.

Consolation Semifinals

JACKSON 81

Brewer 3-3-9, Johnson 1-1-3, Robinson 9-10-28, Walker 1-1-3, Coward 9-0-18, Craft 5-3-13, Wilbanks 3-1-7, Love 0-0-0, Thigpen 0-0-0. Totals 31-19-81. Free throws 19 out of 24.

PORTLAND 72

Woltring 3-0-6, Cayton 0-0-0, Ribera 0-0-0, Milligan 9-8-26, McCann 0-0-0, Hite 0-0-0, May-

nard 8-2-18, Caudle 0-0-0, Gehm 11-0-22. Totals 31-10-72. Free throws 10 out of 22.

Score at half: 40-35, Jackson.

WASHINGTON 99

Niemi 6-5-17, Buemi 3-0-6, Maynard 3-2-8, Kaleta 4-5-13, Leighton 4-0-8, Goodstein 3-2-8, Zarembka 1-3-5, Ennis 6-2-14, Winalski 3-2-8, Pickering 5-2-12. Totals 38-23-99. Free throws 23 out of 38.

MADISON 77

Suhr 1-2-4, Rabiola 1-0-2, Scherneck 13-6-32, Ross 2-1-5, Nygaard 6-3-15, Rubiano 0-1-1, Witt, 3-4-10, Cullen 1-2-4, Christenson 0-3-3, Dyreson 0-1-1. Totals 27-23-77. Free throws 23 out of 35.

Score at half: 48-25, Washington.

Championship Semifinals

Los Angeles 67

Grant 7-10-24, Mosley 1-2-4, Renshaw 7-0-14, Barnes 0-0-0, Cain 7-3-17, D'Onofrio 0-0-0, Scott 4-0-8. Totals 26-15-67. Free throws 15 out of 25.

MINNEPAUL 63

Fuechtmann 5-5-15, Ninnemann 9-0-18, Johnson 6-2-14, Herzog 4-4-12, S. Buchholz 2-0-4, Hendrickson 0-0-0, Novotny 0-0-0. Totals 26-11-63. Free throws 11 out of 19.

Score at half: 34-25, Los Angeles.

OAKLAND 69

Lyons 15-6-36, G. Hendrix 7-0-14, R. Hendrix 2-1-5, Sheldone 0-1-1, Reed 4-0-8, Chittenden 1-3-5, Pedersen 0-0-0, Duncan 0-0-0. Totals 29-11-69. Free throws 11 out of 33.

NEW YORK UL 67

Leccese 3-0-6, Williams 4-1-9, Fine 0-0-0, L. Bookman 7-3-17, Kaessler 5-0-10, Huttlinger 0-0-0, Antal 1-2-4, Konoski 5-1-11, Watts 4-2-10. Totals 29-9-67. Free throws 9 out of 21.

Score at half: 41-32, Oakland.

Fifth Place Game

JACKSON 79

Brewer 1-2-4, Johnson 2-0-4, Robinson 12-2-26, Walker 3-0-6, Coward 12-0-24, Craft 3-6-12, Wilbanks 0-1-1, Love 0-0-0, Thigpen 1-0-2. Totals 34-11-79. Free throws 11 out of 25.

WASHINGTON 74

Niemi 2-2-6, Buemi 0-0-0, Maynard 7-0-14, Kaleta 7-0-14, Leighton 7-0-14, Goodstein 1-0-2, Zarembka 4-0-8, Ennis 4-2-10, Winalski 2-0-4, Pickering 1-0-2. Totals 35-4-74. Free throws 4 out of 8.

Score at half: 42-34, Washington.

Third Place Game

MINNEPAUL 81

Fuechtmann 6-10-22, Ninnemann 1-4-6, Johnson 14-2-30, Herzog 4-1-9, S. Buchholz 5-0-10, Hendrickson 1-2-4, Novotny 0-0-0. Totals 31-19-81. Free throws 19 out of 32.

NEW YORK UL 80

Leccese 7-0-14, Williams 8-5-21, Fine 1-0-2, L. Bookman 7-1-15, Kaessler 2-1-5, Huttlinger 2-0-4, Antal 0-0-0, Konoski 6-1-13, Watts 3-0-6. Totals 36-8-80. Free throws 8 out of 14.

Score at half: 44-41, New York UL.

Championship Finals

LOS ANGELES 95

Grant 18-13-49, Mosley 0-3-3, Renshaw 6-3-15, Barnes 1-0-2, Cain 3-3-9, D'Onofrio 0-2-2, Scott 6-3-15, Rewolinski 0-0-0, Green 0-0-0, J. Bookman 0-0-0. Totals 34-27-95.

OAKLAND 76

Lyons 14-9-37, G. Hendrix 4-2-10, Tyhurst 0-0-0, R. Hendrix 4-0-8, Sheldone 1-2-4, Reed 3-3-9, Chittenden 1-2-4, Pedersen 1-0-2, Duncan 1-0-2. Totals 29-18-76.

Score at half: 46-27, Los Angeles.

Grant garnered more than 100 points twice in AAAD play when he made 101 points in three games. In 1966 at Boston, Leon was the tournament's leading scorer with a record 104 points. Leon, Dennis Wernimont of Council Bluffs and the fabulous Clyde Nutt of Little Rock were the only three players who had scored at least 100 points in three games in the AAAD tournament play. Clyde hit 101 points in 1953 and Dennis made 102 points in 1964.

Other top pointmakers of the 1970 tournament were Don Lyons of Oakland (97), George Robinson of Jackson (73), Gerry Scherneck of Madison (70 in two games), Ralph Fuechtmann of Minneapolis (63), Ron Johnson of Minneapolis (62), Charles Coward of Jackson (60), Kevin Milligan of Portland (60 in two games), Robert Williams of New York UL (55), and Leroy Bookman of New York UL (52).

HIGHLIGHTS: Landmark Claremont Hotel in Oakland/Berkeley was the headquarters of the 26th AAAD Basketball-A-Rama . . . The hotel was so crowded that latecomers could not be accommodated but were aided to get rooms in other hotels as well as motels in Berkeley and Oakland . . . Buses were available for fans needing transportation from the hotel to the games at Harmon Gym . . . The meeting of the AAAD Executive Committee was one of the longest in history. The meeting started at 1 p.m. at South Porch of the hotel on Wednesday afternoon and resumed at 8:30 p.m. . . . About 50 delegates attended the meeting of the AAAD Board of Directors in Horizon Room of the hotel on Thursday morning and afternoon and Friday morning . . . President Harry L. Baynes made known at the meeting that he received approval of the AAAD Administrative Board to attend the installation of Gallaudet College's new President, Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr. . . . And the Administrative Board voted to donate \$25 to the Junior NAD for the Tony Panella Award to outstanding deaf prep cager. President Baynes was to present this award at the Junior NAD Banquet. . . . The report of the USA World Games for the Deaf Committee Chairman Art Kruger was quite long. He reported that the balance of the WGD Fund as of February 28, 1970, was \$30,293.35. This was audited and found in order by Thomas J. Foley, Certified Public Accountant, in Rochester, N.Y.; however, we still owe Held Travel Bureau in Chicago around \$18,000. This is subject to recheck since we uncovered several duplications and

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some items were not to be billed for. In all, a record total of over \$300,000 was collected over the four-year period . . . The United States Deaf Skiers Association has voted to affiliate with the AAAD . . . **Dallas won over Houston for the host-ship of the 1973 AAAD Basketball-A-Rama, and Bridgeport, Conn., was given the privilege to hold the 1975 AAAD meet . . .** Atlanta Club of the Deaf withdrew as host of the 1974 meet for various reasons and could not be persuaded to reconsider so the club forfeits its right to the \$200 tournament fee . . . There were a few cities wishing to host the 1974 meet, but it was voted to consider bids next year . . . **AAAD officers were reelected unopposed:** Harry L. Baynes of Talladega, Ala., president; George Elliott of La Puente, Calif., vice president; Herb Schreiber of Inglewood, Calif., secretary-treasurer, and Richard Caswell of Silver Spring, Md., publicity director . . . **Art Kruger of Hollywood, Calif., too, was reelected chairman of the USA WGD Committee for another four-year term . . .** The Hall of Fame Luncheon on Friday noon was a SRO affair as the Garden Room at the hotel was limited to only 700 people . . . For the first time the AAAD vice president handled the Hall of Fame Committee as well as the Law Committee and All-Star Selection Board . . . Fred Savinsky of Warren, Mich., was elected AAAD Athlete of the Year for 1969 because he broke five world records in swimming and won five gold medals at Belgrade, something no one had done before. In addition to the regular election for the Hall of Fame, the committee also held an oldtimers election. So, this year there were eight new members of the Hall of Fame: Harry M. Jacobs of Oakland, Calif., leader; E. Conley Akin of Knoxville, Tenn., and Nathan Zimble of Philadelphia, Pa., coaches; Maurice Potter of Windom, Minn., Dewey Deer of Vancouver, Wash., Ben Shafranek of New York, N.Y., Louis Byouk of Berkeley, Calif., and Harley Stottler of Los Angeles, Calif., players . . . **Much has been said about these newest additions to the Hall, but you may ask "Who is Zimble?" Well, he was a great wrestling coach at the Arkansas School for the Deaf, and his teams won the state wrestling crown for the school ten straight years . . .** Dr. Byron B. Burnes was the MC at the Hall of Fame Luncheon with Ralph Neesam, principal of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, serving as interpreter. Ralph is the son of the late Fred Neesam, a Hall of Famer . . . **Jim Otto, the "00" center of the Oakland Raiders professional football team, was guest speaker at the luncheon . . .** George Elliott as AAAD VP made the presentation of Hall of Fame awards . . . A telegram from Governor Ellington of Tennessee was read at the luncheon congratulating Akin on his induction into the Hall. Akin was coach and athletic director at the Tennessee School for the Deaf for 31 years. He directed some of the school's strongest teams. His 1948 eleven was rated No. 1 in the nation, and Tennessee's three-year record in 1947-48-49 was 23 wins, 3 losses, no ties . . . It was really good to meet

Dewey Deer for the first time. He captained the famed Goodyear Silents football team during their greatest seasons, after an outstanding football career at the Washington School for the Deaf and at Gallaudet College. He was named All-South Atlantic fullback at Gallaudet and picked on Jimmy Meagher's 1929 All-Time Gallaudet eleven . . . All in all, the Hall of Fame Luncheon was a very impressive affair, and the AAAD was really proud to add these men to the Hall of Fame . . . The breakfast meeting of 10/25 Club on Saturday morning at the South Porch of the hotel was a very amusing affair with Sol Deitch of Chicago, Ill., Lenny Warshawsky of Skokie, Ill., and Charley Whisman of Indianapolis, Ind., directing the meeting. Joe Velez gave a monologue on how the 10/25 Club was formed. Both Lenny Warshawsky and Tom Elliott of Baldwin, Park, Calif., are the only persons who have attended every one of the 26 AAAD Basketball Nationals. And Art Kruger and Alex Fleischman of Greenbelt, Md., have missed only one . . . **Lenny Warshawsky, chairman of USA Records Commission, announced that he has printed 1,000 booklets on American and World Deaf records in track and field and swimming as well as an AAAD National Basketball All-Time Resume. This booklet sells for 50c and all proceeds from this go into the USA World Games for the Deaf Fund. Lenny can be reached at 5036 Conrad Street, Skokie, Ill., 60076 . . .** Pompon girls and cheerleaders were Nicki Zinkovich, Barbara Schmidt, Sheila Lane, Liana Barlow, Janice Stecker, Linda Stecker, Jane Zinkovich, Cheryl Swaim, Sheila Jacobs, Lisa Jacobs, Pam McCallon, Scarlet McCune, Cheryl McCallon and Sharon Lynch (daughters of deaf parents).

It's ST. LOUIS, MO., next year, March 31, April 1-2-3, 1971. The 28th AAAD Basketball-A-Rama will be at Hartford Conn., April 5-6-7-8, 1972.

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Deaf American	
Advertising	\$ 282.48
Deaf American subscriptions	376.00
NAD subscriptions	60.00
Total	\$ 718.48

Grants	
Grants	\$36,000.00

Expenses	
National Association of the Deaf	
Captioned Films	\$ 27.15
Convention expenses	125.00
Dues and subscriptions	2.00
Executive Secretary's expenses	50.30
Executive Secretary's salary	1,200.00
F.I.C.A.	133.94
Insurance	39.89
Inventory	728.00
Miscellaneous	72.52
Payroll	2,644.60
Per diem	10.00
Postage	197.88
Publications	6.00
Rent	75.00
Repair and maintenance	14.50
Services rendered	542.10
Supplies	310.17
Telephone	82.25
Travel	86.55
President's expenses	50.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Expenses	125.00
Total	\$ 6,522.85

Deaf American	
Commissions	\$ 253.84
F.I.C.A.	14.40
Freight	4.77
Payroll	335.00
Postage	75.73
Printing	1,372.12
Rent	10.00
Supplies	20.38
Telephone	17.56
Travel	13.40
Total	\$ 2,117.20

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 135.30
Insurance	60.71
Payroll	2,746.90
Per diem	225.00
Postage	24.52
Printing	1,800.00
Supplies	96.45
Telephone	66.73
Travel	293.00
Total	\$ 5,448.61

Communicative Skills Program	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 122.52
Indirect costs	1,658.34
Insurance	30.58
Payroll	2,567.28
Per diem	45.00
Postage	35.53
Printing	22.50
Professional services	4,400.00
Supplies	215.79
Telephone	143.16
Travel	646.92
Total	\$ 9,887.62

Census	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 148.61
Freight	14.14
Insurance	56.13
Payroll	4,951.47
Per diem	86.61
Postage	95.78
Printing	32.90
Professional services	6,002.50
Supplies	115.66
Telephone	204.66
Travel	1,546.61
Data processing	227.00
Total	\$13,482.07
Total Grant Expenses	\$28,818.30

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert O. Lankenau, President



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

The Junior NAD convention held in Washington, D.C., April 15-18, 1970, at Gallaudet College was considered a very successful affair by those in attendance. Miss Celia May Laramie, general chairman, and all those who pitched in to help her are to be congratulated for their efforts. Yes, they can all be proud of what was accomplished.

Numerous awards were made at the banquet on Saturday evening and we are proud to mention that Alfred J. Lamb, superintendent of the Indiana School for the Deaf, was presented with the G. Dewey Coats Service Award. Those of you who know Mr. Lamb will agree that it could not have happened to a nicer person and his continued interest in the Junior NAD should serve as an inspiration to others.

Since there will be a full account of the proceedings in this or a subsequent issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, I will not attempt to go into a more detailed report of the convention. Sufficient to say, my wife and I enjoyed being there, talking with the young people and watching the various forms of entertainment.

Board Member Don G. Pettingill came all the way from Washington State and was the featured speaker on the Friday night program. His presentation entitled "Freedom, Upwards and Downwards" commanded the rapt attention of the young people and adults alike from the very beginning to the end. Don really puts his heart into this business of getting across to the deaf youth and I am sure they profited greatly from his stirring speech.

It was a pleasure to be able to view the new Home Office facilities for the first time and it seems just about adequate for the number of employees now working for the NAD. My only complaint was the lack of adequate parking space for those who want to visit the office. Like in D.C., there is only a limited amount.

In answer to my last month's column in which I wondered why more "rank and file" deaf did not attend our Forums as sponsored by the COSD, one writer says that he and many others would be glad to attend; however, the meetings scheduled on week days prohibit the attendance of our hourly wage earners because of losing pay as well as the cost of the Forum. If more workshops, Forums, etc., were held during weekends and holidays, then more "rank and file" deaf people would and could be able to attend.

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Seems there is some sense to this reasoning and I wonder if it were possible to schedule more affairs utilizing weekends instead of week days so that our hourly wage earners but equally interested deaf population could attend.

Taking up where I left off last month regarding procedures to help make our convention run smoothly, the following suggestions are being made:

Persons who propose some sort of legislation in the form of a bill and such is given to a certain committee, but for some reason or other the bill fails to come to the floor—it is their responsibility to find out what has happened to it. They are privileged to attempt to get the bill to the floor by persuading the committee members to release it; or by asking permission of the Council of Representatives to overrule the committee and bring it forth for consideration. The proper form for such a request would be for the Representative to gain the floor in proper order and address the chair in some such manner as "Mr. President, I would like to request the Council of Representatives to consider Bill No. ----, which I sponsored and which has been referred to the ---- Committee. I understand the bill may not be reported out before the time limit, and I feel that it is important enough to be worthy of immediate consideration." Debate will be allowed, and a majority vote in favor will bring the bill to the floor over the committee's objections. This seems to be a procedure that will best serve the interests of the democratic processes.

Parliamentary rules will closely follow Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, but because the complete text is quite technical and time-consuming, the chair will use condensed versions such as The New Primer in Parliamentary Procedure and/or others.

In matters involving highly technical parliamentary points and there is genuine question as to the proper procedure (it does happen quite often) the chair will strive to inject a bit of "horse sense" and will operate on the principle that the meeting belongs to the people—the members and the Representatives—and their wishes shall come first.

The chair will attempt to keep the meeting moving, keep discussion on the item of business involved and will respect the will of the majority, while at the same time, strive to protect the rights of the individual and minorities.

Keeping things simple and to the point will greatly facilitate our progress and at the same time will serve to make sure everyone understands what is going on. An attempt will be made to see that items of business are given adequate discussion and brought to a vote.

A person with unusual parliamentary "know-how" may succeed in making many or some of the others look "foolish"; however, I assure you it won't bother

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

April is best known for April Fool's Day and income taxes, but here in the Home Office it also marks the end of our fiscal year—time for payment of quotas and what not. And April marks the start of intensive preparation for the NAD biennial convention as well.

The April issue of the NAD Newsletter went out early in the month and this issue contained both a convention poster and a hotel reservation card. Readers who do not get the Newsletter but expect to attend the convention in Minneapolis July 26-August 1 are urged to let the Home Office know and we'll reserve rooms for you. We need to know (in addition to your name and address), the time (day and hour) you expect to arrive and the day you intend to leave. Rooms at the headquarters hotel are very reasonable at \$12 for a single and \$14 for two people (specify twin or double beds). Once the rooms are "sold," latecomers will be assigned to overflow hotels at higher rates. So make your reservations N-O-W!

April started off well. The Census meeting in California went well and the Executive Secretary and Senior Research Associate Peter Ries are satisfied that this will produce results.

From the Conference of Executives meeting in St. Augustine we gleaned several interesting items. The first being that future meetings of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf will have at least one deaf speaker on the program. The second is that the Committee on Certification of Teachers of the Deaf will meet at our Minneapolis convention, so be prepared. Finally, we are pleased to note an upsurge in associate members to the Conference. Mervin D. Garretson, Albert T. Pimentel, Terrence J. O'Rourke and the Executive Secretary were all elected associate members.

Also from St. Augustine came the tragic news of the death of Robert M. Green-

me in the least because I know that most of you are coming to do a job, have your say and cooperate in every way to get our work done in the shortest time possible. The "expert" may only tend to aggravate the "rank and file" and defeat himself. Instead let's all work together, help one another and make this one of the best and smoothest running conventions ever.—Lanky.

mun on April 11. Bob, as almost all readers know, was Secretary-Treasurer of the NAD for an unprecedented 18 years and one of the mainstays of our organization whose loss will be keenly felt. Dr. Byron Benton Burnes, who served with Bob as President of the NAD for the same length of time, represented the NAD at the funeral.

Then came the Junior NAD convention. This was only the second national meeting for the Junior NAD, but it was clearly evident that the younger generation has a lot on the ball and it won't be long before the "Old Guard" can rest on its laurels.

Miss Ella Mae Lentz, a 15-year-old from Berkeley, California, served as Executive Secretary of the NAD for two hours and we were pleased to note she displayed great talent, particularly with one of the major duties of an Executive Secretary which is the ability to say "NO!"

The staff was also on its best behavior with President Lankenau and Board Member Don Pettingill in town for that affair and we had a flock of visitors including NFSD Eastern Grand Vice President Richard Myers.

As the office continues to grow we are continually forced to acquire additional equipment. The latest additions are a new postal scale at a cost of \$275, two new typewriters and another typewriter for which we traded one of our old machines at a total cost of \$650, and now a photocopier which originally cost \$4,000 for which we paid only \$745.

The photocopier will be used almost exclusively for making offset masters so we will be able to make reprints of practically everything we need instantly. We already started reaping the benefits of the press by producing our own letter-

heads and envelopes. Our latest effort resulted in a 33% savings over outside printing.

The Executive Secretary is now fully operational with both eyes functioning.

Grants: The NAD has had its movie evaluation contract renewed by the Media Services and Captioned Films Branch of the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This is the sixth consecutive year we have been doing this work.

Mrs. Donna Cuscaden has replaced Roger Scott as assistant project director.

We have completed the work on the International Research Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons and all our continuation requests for the RID, Communicative Skills Program and Census have been submitted for the coming year.

At this time we are getting ready for the Second Annual Meeting of the Census Advisory Committee. Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes has been turning out reams of publicity on the Census and you may see copy appearing in your local papers before long.

Convention Notes: Work on the convention is well underway. While committee reports will not start coming into the office until June, we are now preparing mailing lists for the Representatives to whom reports will be sent prior to the convention. Additional copies of the various reports will be available in Minneapolis for all who are interested.

The Convention Committee, headed by Jimmy Jones, is well organized and promises that everyone who takes in the 3M Convention will have fun. So make your plans now to help celebrate our 90th year.

THE DEAF AMERICAN continues to edge toward the halfway mark. As this is being written our circulation is almost at the 5,000 figure and we wonder who the 5,000th subscriber will be. While we have no real say on this, it might be fun to put the 5,000th subscriber on the cover of the first issue of the DA after that figure is reached. We have less than 100 more subscriptions to go.

The Executive Secretary was also a speaker at a regular meeting of the Montgomery County Language Handicapped Association and the Region III followup on the Las Cruces Conference on Education and Vocational Rehabilitation. In addition he was made the recipient of the Alumnus of the Year Award by Gallaudet College's Kappa Gamma Fraternity.

New Advancing Members in the NAD since January 1, 1970, include: Maryland: Joyce J. York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holter. Louisiana: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sheffield, Rev. G. Howell. Washington: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Pedersen, Jack H. Ferris, Charles Dore. Illinois: James P. Ince, Mr. and Mrs. David Wilson, Mattie S. Hanneers. Massachusetts: Robert Bossdorf. Wisconsin: Betty Crowe. District of Columbia: Frank G. Bowe, Charles Gilmore, Peter Ries. Connecticut: Helen Powers. New Jersey: Evelyn J. Scott, Tina H. Spar. New Mexico: Ginny Sue St. John. North Carolina: Laura E. Smith. Minnesota: Don Tousignant. Oregon: Mrs. Frank Drapela. California: Helen M. Hammons. New York: Margaret Hlibok, Richard Myers. Mississippi: Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Watts, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Swearingen, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith, Sr., Grady Bell.



Junior National Association of the Deaf

Promoting the Tomorrow of All the Deaf Youth by Working With the Deaf Youth of Today

Kenneth V. Shaffer, JDA Executive Editor, 3320 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Va. 22042

Manufacturers Donate Items To JNAD Camp

As the result of a letter from national Jr. NAD Director Frank Turk announcing purchase of rustic Swan Lake Lodge in Pengilly, Minn., as the permanent home of the Deaf Youth Development Camp, donations of items have been pledged for the opening of the two camp sessions in June.

The John Oster Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee has contributed an Osterizer blender for use in the kitchen. Fishing equipment, specifically rods and reels, will be provided for the young fishing enthusiasts at camp through the generosity of Johnson Reels, Inc., of Mankato, Minn.

Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick,

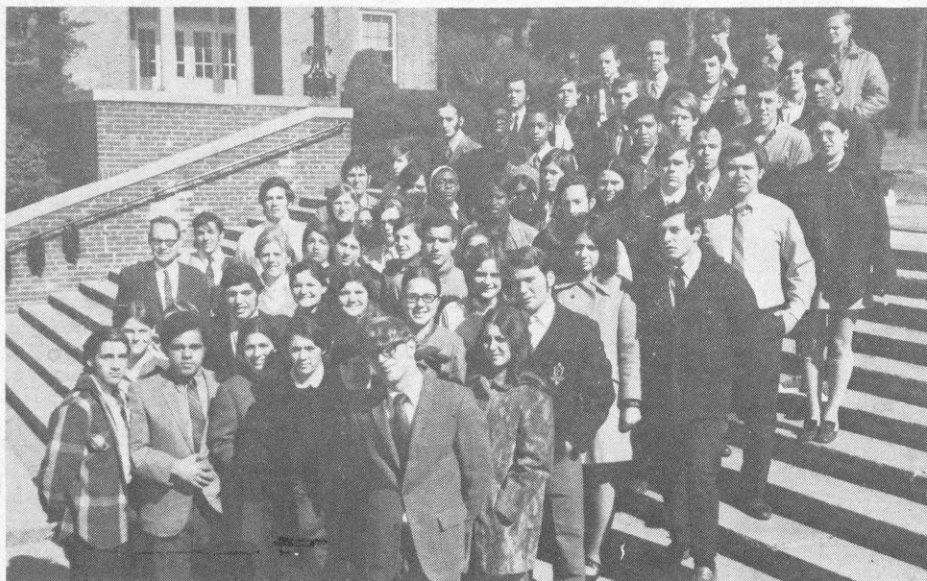
N.J., has acknowledged that it will ship at no charge one of its industrial first aid kits, designed for approximately 100 people. With the availability of these first aid kits and of certain camp staffers trained in administering first aid, including Don Padden, the campers' aches and pains will be adequately attended to.

Negotiations are under way with neighboring Chevrolet dealerships for the loan of a 12-passenger van for transportation of the camp participants, and with a milk and a bread company to supply these staples at cost. A local oldtimer has offered his services gratis in the way of keeping the Lodge grass mowed at intervals with a riding power mower.

Newsletter Revived By Nebraska Chapter

Starting in January 1970, the Nebraska Jr. NADers revived **Tiger Times**, a campus newsletter, which was discontinued around 1961. As one student writer explained, the newsletter was resumed in an effort to generate interest in creative writing and writing stories, poems and essays, as well as writing campus and outside news.

Congratulations to the Nebraska bunch on the revival of this exciting and educational project. Printed monthly following **Nebraska Journal**, the school's lpf, the co-editors of **Tiger Times** are Gary Theiler and Nancy Hohenstein, with a long list of writers and two cartoonists. The three issues printed thus far have been well received by everyone.



FANWOOD (N.Y.) JUNIOR NAD CHAPTER MEMBERS—Officers in the front row, left to right: David Staehler, treasurer; Wendy Whiting, secretary; Carol Cambone, vice president; and Diane Sigoda, president. Sponsor is Jerry Zenor.

Fanwood Chapter Activities

Officers: President, Diane Sigoda; vice president, Carol Cabone; secretary, Wendy Whiting; treasurer, David Staehle.

Sponsors: Chairman, Jerry Zenor; Henry Buzzard and Linda Canty.

Our Jr. NAD chapter holds a meeting once every two weeks. There are 84 members. We have learned how a meeting is conducted. After some meetings filmstrips were shown, with topics on character building. Discussion took place after each showing.

Our chapter has six standing committees: Get-Well Card Committee, Fund Raising Committee, Party Committee, Membership Card Committee, Bowling Committee and Drama Committee.

Our chapter has undertaken the responsibility of printing and mailing the membership cards to all chapters for the National Jr. NAD.

The Jr. NAD Girls' Club was conducted under the guidance of Mrs. Canty, one of the sponsors. We talked about many things such as etiquette, correct behavior, etc. We learned a lot.

A Christmas treat was given to the primary deaf children by the Jr. NAD members under the leadership of Carol Cabone, Paulette Ferrara and Diane Sigoda. The children enjoyed the refreshments. This work has taught us to be thoughtful of others and to give and give.

A Jr. NAD bulletin board has been installed in the Ford Hall Library. It displays various materials such as the Jr. NAD convention papers, school papers, etc.

The Jr. NAD members gave the Irish party at Stoddard Hall during March. The purpose of this was to raise money for the traveling expenses to Washington, D.C., of our two delegates and one sponsor.

The Easter party, which was also held during March, turned out to be a big success, all due to careful planning by some

of our members without any assistance from the sponsors.

We plan to stage several parties until school closes for the summer. We will go bowling, too.

Ira Gerlis, chairman of the Drama Committee, is hard at work planning on a skit, "The Laugh-in Show." It will be held sometime in the spring.

The Jr. NAD boys, under the leadership of David Staehle, will wash cars this spring. This project will teach them to work together.

Our annual Jr. NAD picnic will be given sometime before the end of the school year.

Jr. NAD members will set up a booth for the Open House. This display will explain to the visiting parents about the Jr. NAD organization and activities.

The following projects are being planned for the near future: raffles to earn money for furniture, typewriter, etc., for our new office, which was given us for our Jr. NAD work; the sale of 1971 calendars with the Jr. NAD seal to all chapters in other schools for the Deaf.

Fanwood School chose Madeline Davis and David Staehle to represent our chapter at the National Jr. NAD Convention in Washington, D. C.—Paulette Ferrara.

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The DEAF American

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Delgado Membership Increases

Progress is being made in New Orleans every day! Just take a look at the fast-growing Delgado College Chapter of the Jr. NAD which now has a total of 60 members.

One of the reasons for the rapid growth of the Chapter is the fact that the Delgado College Program for the Deaf has a preparatory semester twice a year—the first preparatory semester begins in late August and the second begins in early February.

Members of the chapter decided to hold an election early in the second semester for two reasons. One reason was to permit new preparatory members to learn the responsibility of holding office, and the other reason was to add new offices to insure more efficient conduction of the business affairs of one of the fastest growing chapters in the United States.

Roger Claussen of Arizona, dynamic leader of the Delgado Chapter, was re-elected president of the group by an overwhelming vote. The office of vice president was eliminated as being unnecessary to the chapter.

Linda Gonzales and Buzzy Bennett, two preparatory students from Mississippi, were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. John Anthony of Oregon assumed the post of reporter.

The offices of parliamentarian and historian were established to teach members proper governing of meetings and to maintain well-kept historical records for the chapter. Bert Hill was elected parliamentarian, and Fred Clifton was elected historian. Both are from Texas.

David Whitcraft of Missouri and Henry Harvard of Texas assumed the positions of sergeants-at-arms to insure proper conduct of members at all business meetings of the chapter; and Larry Glasscock of Texas was elected official photographer.—John Anthony, chapter reporter.

Kansas Chapter Members Commended

Members of the Kansas chapter of the Jr. NAD, Olathe, were on hand to help the Kansas City Club of the Deaf conduct its work with the silver anniversary of the Midwest Athletic Association of the Deaf basketball tournament held in Kansas City March 4 through March 7.

The Junior NADers' responsibilities included a bake sale, watching the gate, cheerleading and helping the adult committee members in many other respects. Actual on-the-spot doings are one excellent way in which students can learn the intricacies of staging an event such as a regional basketball tournament.

Cecily Colle, secretary of the Kansas Jr. NAD chapter, is in receipt of a letter from John L. Buckmaster, president of the MAAD, in which he stated that the students conducted themselves "remarkably well" and their "help is very much appreciated by the MAAD Executive Board."

West Virginia Jr. NADers Busy

The boys and girls in the intermediate and advanced departments were the guests of the West Virginia Chapter of the Junior National Association of the Deaf at a Valentine party the evening of February 13.

The members worked hard to transform the assembly room into a place filled with streamers from the ceiling and red and white hearts adorning the walls. A beautiful canopied throne, the work of Jackson Humphrey, stood on the stage facing the room. The royal couple, Marilyn Skidmore and Melvin Creamer, wore pretty crowns of red velvet trimmed in white. Runnersup in the contest for king and queen were Kenneth Marshall, Gary Combs, Hollie Greathouse and Eva Jo Howell.

Games and dancing provided entertainment for the evening. Delicious refreshments followed.

This was but one of the activities of the chapter. In December the members presented a Christmas program in the assembly which was appropriately decorated for the Christmas season. This was one of the finest programs ever presented by the students. They were assisted by Miss Coretti, Miss West, Mrs. Czernicki and Mr. Lurwick. Christmas candy was distributed to the boys and girls after which the members had refreshments and danced for a while.

Members of the chapter are currently engaged in the centennial observance preparations. They are mounting pictures, sorting old books and papers and preparing to act as guides at the big doings on the campus in August. They are at the same time learning of the rich heritage that is theirs in the history of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.—Paul Waller, reporter.

Junior NAD Spans Pacific

Across the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean, the students at Hawaii School for the Deaf, Honolulu, voted in February to establish their chapter of the Junior NAD and selected Hershel Mouton as their sponsor. Aloha!

Other schools affiliating with the growing ranks of Jr. NAD chapters: Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick (sponsor: William Greene); and Crotched Mountain School for the Deaf, Greenfield, N.H. (sponsor: Jerry Bryan).

Possible additions: The Margaret S. Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired, Newark, Del.; Department of the Deaf, John Marshall High School, Milwaukee, Wisc.; and Community College of Denver, Colo. (postsecondary program for the hearing impaired). Pertinent brochures and the necessary application blanks have been forwarded to these schools.

Total Junior NAD chapters to date: 57.

Project Donation Container In New Orleans

The Delgado College Chapter undertook a big project during the spring semester at Delgado College in New Orleans.

Members of the chapter secured the donation of 500 cans from a local company and then had covers made for the cans with the Jr. NAD seal. A placard attached to the cans explained the meaning of the Jr. NAD and asked that individuals contribute to Jr. NAD programs involving service to the New Orleans community.

All the members of the chapter worked to put the covers on the cans and attach the placards. Then the chapter was divided into 14 teams which traveled all over the city to put the donation containers in various places of business. The

teams competed to see which team could place the most cans and collect the most money.

The entire project involved a great deal of work and cooperation on the part of all chapter members. Working together brought the chapter members closer to one another and helped to bring about a deeper understanding of that part of the Jr. NAD's motto that says, "Promoting the tomorrow of all the deaf . . ."

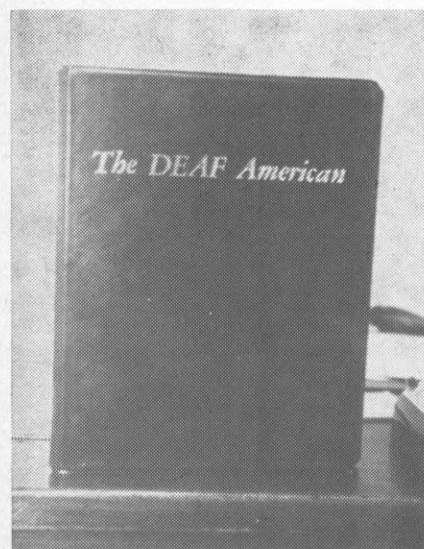
John Anthony of Oregon, who spearheaded the successful Expo '69 Jr. NAD booth at the New Orleans Teen and Young Adult Fair last fall, also headed the Donation Container Drive.

Oakland Raiders Aid In Proceeds For Deaf At The Berkeley School

We take especial note of an article in the **Deaf Californian**, one of the burgeoning local newsletters that are evident in various parts of the United States in addition to some national newsletters, about a benefit basketball game put on by the staff of the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, and the Oakland Raiders, a professional group (actually football players voluntarily playing basketball) on the evening of March 11 in the CSDB gymnasium.

The proceeds from the sale of tickets went to the school's APTC (Association of Parents, Teachers and Counselors) and the Berkeley chapter of the Junior NAD. Benefit games or other events are great for raising the wherewithal so very necessary for carrying on any worthy effort, and we take this means to doff our hats to the Berkeley school staffers and the Raiders for making possible the March 11 event.

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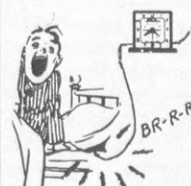
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Some Thoughts On Audience Reaction Among The Deaf Of The World

By BERNARD BRAGG

Time and again we have been asked how deaf Europeans reacted to the performances of the National Theatre of the Deaf during its two separate tours last summer—the first one in Italy, France and England, and the second in Israel and Yugoslavia. Were their responses different from the Americans? If so, in what way? What about their vibrations, and how did our actors sense these?

As expected, the vibrations we sensed in deaf audiences throughout Europe were as varied as those in America, but for altogether different reasons. Americans, for instance, responded to our work critically rather than aesthetically. In fact, they seemed more interested in seeing how we had developed sign-language into sign-mime—as used in our theatre. With repeated viewings, however, their appreciation has grown considerably.

Not so with the deaf of Europe who are more orally-oriented. Their manual communication, even among themselves, is not a primary language as is true for us over here. Totally unfamiliar with our sophisticated method of communicating, deaf Europeans have only their sensibilities to be touched. Thus they were more able to view us aesthetically.

Deaf Italians in particular are sensitive to facial and gestural play, and so by nature their following was mostly intuitive. They came backstage, as did everyone else, to convey their vibrations to us personally. The French appreciated us less, perhaps because they watched our performance more analytically than intuitively. Could it be that they were simply curious about the communication we used onstage and kept wondering how our language of signs—derived from the original French system in the 18th century—had evolved so highly, while today theirs is almost non-existent? Such curiosity apparently obstructed their appreciation of our theatrical work.

Unlike deaf Italian and French audiences, the English judged us from an intellectual point of view. While their British-bred emotions were well under control, they made their vibrations as clear to us as did the Italians. The deaf in England understood our production better and more thoroughly than those in Italy and France. It is probably because the Anglo-American culture and life-style are generally similar that the English audience was able to appreciate our art-form nearly as well as native Americans. It might also have been the influence of Miss Pat Keysell of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf in London. Miss Keysell visited our summer school at Waterford and toured with us for three months on a Churchill grant before returning home and introducing our art-form to her famed Mime Troupe. Incidentally, about a month prior to our first appearance in London, she had her group put on a production entirely in sign-mime,

the reception of which was highly favorable.

True, the deaf public in England is unfamiliar with many of the signs extended or conceived by the Mime Troupe. But with the new acting school now being set up under the directorship of Miss Keysell, which will be open to as many deaf people as possible from different parts of England, ultimately standardization and use of their expanded sign vocabulary across the country should prove feasible. This theory may well be applicable to the world over.

In their young, aggressive country, Israelites, both deaf and hearing, have been brought up with the singleness of purpose: to perpetuate their nation. The land of Israel, however, has exceeded its promise. Its people give it character, culture and humor. Much of this has been perceived by watching the performance of the country's deaf Mime Troupe created only two years ago. Israeli audiences came to see us wholly unprepared and without any preconceived knowledge as to the nature of our dramatic work. Yet, during the performance and later backstage, they expressed sentiments which we found quite comparable to those of the Italians. Having only their sensibilities to rely upon, they found themselves enlightened by what they saw. It was a tremendously new theatrical experience for them.



Has any theatrical company ever performed for an audience of 33 different nationalities at once? Besides ours, so has the Russian National Theatre for the Deaf. These performances took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, during the International Games for the Deaf. Judging from fragments pieced together, it seems that

members of most nationalities responded to us as aesthetically as those in Israel and Italy, with the exception of Sweden and Russia.

The Swedish reaction was somewhat similar to that of the British, while the deaf Russians, themselves professional actors who tour their homeland and East Europe besides, evaluated our performance from a purely dramatic point of view. The same can be said of our reaction toward the Russian presentation offered the day before ours: we were critical of one another's work.

The marked difference between the ensemble performance of the American and Russian theatres lies in the manner of delivery. While both are language theatres—that is, each uses its own particular language of signs—throughout the performance the Russian actors place more stress on the mouthing of words, completely voiceless, of course. We Americans leave all this to our readers who, unlike their hidden Russian counterparts, interweave with us constantly on the stage. Needless to say, despite this difference in approach, the two companies struck up a warm friendship. The entire stay was one of complete respect and mutual admiration for each other in the interest of art.

In sum, having successfully demonstrated their talents before an international audience, who knows but that the American and Russian theatres have separately and yet together started something on a global scale. Will other nations emerge with companies of their own and in time add their unique creations to those of the great and growing world stage?

	NEWS From 'Round the Nation Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor 6170 Downey Avenue North Long Beach, Calif. 90805 Mrs. Harriett Votaw, Asst. News Editor 2778 S. Xavier Street Denver, Colorado 80236	
Jerry Fail		Harriett Votaw

California . . .

Philip and Doris Helliwell of Gardena leave Los Angeles International Airport May 11 bound for Hawaii where they'll spend two delightful weeks amid the wonders of Alohaland. Like a good "Coast Haoli," Doris plans to do some shopping and buy Philip one of those shirts we've always described as looking like an explosion in a paint factory. In downtown Honolulu there is a shopping center which lays claim to the title of the "world's largest": the Ala Moana, with 155 stores including the world's larg-

est Sears store. How's that for sightseeing, Philip?

Spring brings out the best parties in people. Witness the bunch who gathered at Joanne and Dallas Hamblin's place the other Sunday afternoon for cards, fun, food and conversation. The party, just one of Joanne's many projects designed to raise funds for the CAD, filled the apartment over in Torrance with wall-to-wall people all afternoon and evening with Long Beach Chapter President Lucy Sigman giving everyone a smile of welcome at the door, aided and abetted by the CAD's handsome President Kyle

Workman and his charming wife, Mae. Joanne's efforts were well-rewarded: proceeds to the CAD totaled \$155! And now she's busy with chairmanning the bus trip to TiaJuana scheduled for May 16, another project which should send CAD Treasurer Bob Skinner smiling all the way to the bank! CAD fund-raising is Joanne's pet project, but we'd call it a career, not a project!

Our CAD president and wife were the pleased recipients of complimentary "Passcards" issued by Jeri Fail at the instruction of Messrs. Frank Huepper and Jay Grider of the Golden West Club upon the occasion of the Golden West's first anniversary April 11. The cards were the first such cards issued by the Golden West Club and all of us are very pleased at the honor bestowed upon Kyle and Mae. They've been working mighty hard since Kyle took over as CAD president and, in sending out his "memo" in March, Kyle stated emphatically that in reply to the 17 memos he was mailing out, he wanted 17 letters on his desk within two weeks. Well, he seems to have gotten off to a good start 'cause 15 replies came within a week!

That reminds us! Have you paid your CAD dues yet? Some pay when due . . . some pay when overdue . . . some never do . . . HOW DO YOU DO? Send that \$3.50 to CAD Treasurer Robert C. Skinner, 17301 Halsted Avenue, Northridge, Calif. 91324 . . . stuff his mailbox and watch him smile!

Speaking of mailboxes, we made a special trip to the post office the other night . . . late as usual! So did a lot of other people, anxious to settle with the IRS before the deadline, but no one smiled . . . in fact, we've seen happier faces in a dentist's chair! Now, can you tell us what great nation has the lowest income tax? Betcha you'll never guess!

Clarence Ross announces that the Annual All-State Reunion Picnic will be held at South Gate Park on Sunday, June 28, and the usual 1,000 plus are expected to attend. The annual Frat picnic will take place on Sunday, August 16, also at South Gate Park. Site is on Hildreth Avenue between Tweedy and Southern, South Gate.

Mrs. Josephine Dyson passed away March 13 at Temple City Convalescent Hospital at the age of 86 years. Alvin is still at the hospital and will be 93 in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Gerich journeyed to Cisco, Texas, over the Easter holidays to visit daughter Dorothy and family. As we told WTG last summer, Cisco was the site of the very first Hilton Hotel. We understand it is for sale and wonder if Emory looked it over?

Clarence Allmandinger suffered a heart attack recently while at work but we heard he drove up to Oakland for the AAAD Nationals anyway. Hilda White is still confined to the hospital but is recovering from the heart attack of some two months back.

Recent visitors to SouCal included Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gibson of South Carolina,

friends of Fred and Sadie Collins, and Duke Connell of Cleveland enjoyed a tour of local deaf clubs the weekend before he was due in Oakland for the AAAD Nationals. Harry Tremaine of San Mateo spent most of Friday and Saturday, March 27-28, at the Golden West Club where he made many friends and answered many questions concerning the **Deaf Californian** of which he is editor. Margie Ponessa of the Golden West Club will write news items for the DC from the South Gate area.

Iva DeMartini flew into LAX April 4 after spending two months in Kalamazoo and Vicksburg, Mich., caring for her brother, Richard, who has been very ill. With Richard's son home from the service on a 30-day furlough, Iva took the opportunity to fly back home to South Gate but will return to Michigan when and if Richard should need her. Needless to say, we were all very happy to see Iva back home again.

Colorado . . .

Verne Barnett of Denver spent two months recently visiting around California and brought back bits of news of former Coloradoans for our readers.

Mrs. Iona Simpson, living at Pilgrim Tower, is still active, doing her own house-keeping in her apartment and enjoying the companionship of two parakeets. In spite of being in her late 80's, she still enjoys her favorite pastime of card playing.

Two well-known deaf brothers, Frank and Herbert Pearce, live in Los Angeles near the horse race track. Foster Gilbert took Frank Pearce and Verne around Los Angeles and vicinity on a tour in his car and included a visit to Universal City.

Mrs. Abbie Stokes, living at Pilgrim Tower, was stricken with abdominal pains shortly after New Year's and was taken to the hospital where she underwent surgery. She is a sister of the late Guy Rasey of Denver.

Miss Lenore Bible and Miss Mae Strandberg entertained Verne by taking him to a large bowling event where he had an opportunity to meet many people.

Waverly Dyke is still working at his shoe repair shop in Bellflower and Mrs. Dyke is coming along fine after undergoing cataract surgery.

William Verberg is living in retirement in North Hollywood, having worked at a local upholstery shop for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korach are among those who are active in the Golden West Club of the Deaf in South Gate. Mrs. Korach (Sally) is the sister of Ruth Bennett of Colorado Springs. All three attended the Colorado School.

Merlin Noteboom took Verne to visit Mr. and Mrs. Larry (Alvena) Klinefelter at their apartment in Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lewis (nee Lynne Kennedy), living at Pilgrim Tower, entertained Frank Pearce, Herbert Pearce and Verne Barnett at dinner in their apartment one evening. Mrs. Lewis revealed she had been in a near-fatal automobile accident which required surgery

in her head, but in spite of being 80 years old, she has recovered from her injuries. Mrs. Lewis' grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ralstin Kennedy, founded the Colorado School for the Deaf after moving to Colorado from Kansas. She talked of her girlhood days at the Colorado School and of her old classmates, Mrs. Elmo Kemp, Mrs. Helga Fraser, Joseph Shaner and Leon Harvat.

While visiting the Oakland Club of the Deaf in Oakland, Verne had the pleasure of meeting former Coloradoans, Mrs. Betty Barnes, Mrs. Evelyn (Tomko) Triplett, Mrs. Jo Ann (Berkley) Corazza, Phil Hollingsworth, Mrs. Helen (Plquin) Moore and a few others. Mrs. Triplett is the sister of Mrs. Susan Elstad of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hutchens became the proud parents of a son born April 2 and named Robert Clark.

There was a surprise 25th wedding anniversary reception for the Roland Grebs on April 5 at the Cherry Creek Townhouse Club House in Denver. The surprise was staged by Mary Elstad and her committee. The Grebs have a daughter, a son and a granddaughter one month old. Mrs. Greb, the former Juanita Brattan, attended the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, while Roland attended the public schools in Denver.

Nebraska . . .

Arnold and Linda (Whitte) Hoevelt of Omaha announced the arrival of their first child, a boy, on March 6.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sipp announced the engagement of their daughter, Linda K., to Raymond W. Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morris of Omaha. The couple plan a June wedding. Ray, a 1967 graduate of NSD, is employed at Mid-America Webpress Printing Co. in Lincoln. Linda, who also attended NSD, is working at the University of Nebraska egg processing department.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Adamson of Lincoln have announced the engagement of their daughter Nancy to Robert W. Leavitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Berton Leavitt. An August wedding is planned.

Linda Sipp drove to Des Moines with two friends and brought Lana (Davis) Hanson back to Lincoln with her for a visit.

Robert Dean Thomas of Kansas City and Jean Smith of Omaha were married in Omaha on January 17 with Clarence Bryant and Patricia Peggy as witnesses. They are making their home in Omaha.

Kenneth Gardner, Jr., and Ginger Dike were married on January 24 with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lojka as witnesses. They are making their home in Lincoln.

The Richard Harrisons of Royal, Nebr., have a second son born on December 27. Sharon and Colin Moon of Fremont announce the birth of their first child on November 13. The new son's name is Jason.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dreher are newcomers to Lincoln where Harold is employed at Boomer's Printing Co. as a platemaker and stripper.

Barney Cosner, son of Dean and Iola Cosner of Gillette, Wyo., was selected

by the First National Bank of Gillette as one of two students to attend the Denver Stock Show January 17-21. Dean and Iola went with the young couple as chaperones. The trip was a prize for being the top boy and girl leasers in the country.

Among the officers at the Topeka Club for the Deaf are Mrs. Alvin O'Connor, president, and Mrs. Gladys Haefner, secretary-treasurer. Both are former Nebraskans. Gladys' son, Jack Cooper, is president of the Kansas City Club for the Deaf.

Fred Gouby, of Fulton, Mo., one of the deaf teachers attending the University of Nebraska media courses last summer, was married December 28 to Miss Sue Hoffman of Arizona. Fred is an instructor of printing at the Missouri School.

Jean Boggan Edgar of Wichita, Kans., flew to Monmouth, Ore., to spend the month of February attending the college of education in that town, taking a course on counseling of the deaf. This program is sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. While at the college she will be taking classes in advanced manual communication, psychology of deafness and physiology and anatomy of hearing.

Mary Elstad was in Lincoln during the week before Easter with her son, Tim, and a teacher friend from Colorado Springs, Miss Allie Joiner, who was a student at the media center in Lincoln several summers ago. Mary was in Omaha to visit her dad, Scott Cuscaden, during much of her Nebraska visit.

Margie Bailey of Omaha has passed the state board of examiners' tests in cosmetology and will be working in Margie's Beauty and Wig Salon in South Omaha.

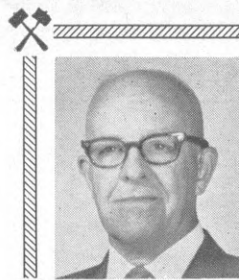
Jerry Sipp, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sipp, returned home from Okinawa to attend a computer training school.

Edna E. Dunn, 55, passed away in Omaha on February 16. In addition to her daughter, Mrs. Ronald (Agnes) Sutcliffe, of Adelphi, Md., she is also survived by her husband, six sons, three other daughters and 19 grandchildren.

Norman H. Theiler, 49, died in Lincoln on February 19. He was the father of Gary Theiler, a student at NSD.

Dennis Haines, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Haines of Sioux City, Ia., was killed in action near the Cambodian border in Vietnam on February 3. He was a Spec. 4 in the U. S. Army and had been in Vietnam since August 1969.

John Reed celebrated his 40th anniversary with the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph Co. on January 13 and on March 1 retired from that job. He started as an apprentice shopman and rose through the ranks to the position of plant methods supervisor in 1952. John is a graduate of NSD and of Gallaudet College, with a bachelor's degree in chemistry. His wife, Ruth, retired at the same time from her job of many years at the Short Manufacturing Co. and the two plan to do some traveling. John hopes to expand his hobby, photography.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"If the student has once fixed in his mind that parliamentary law is not a series of arbitrary rules—but a plain, consistent system, founded on common sense, and sanctioned by the experience of mankind—he will have gone far toward understanding it."—Thomas B. Reed.

Q. What is the principal reason for voting by ballot?

A. **Secrecy.** It protects members who may be loathe to express publicly their true sentiments on a question, election of officers, reception of members, trials of members and officers or the selection of a place for holding the next convention.

Q. What does voting by **acclamation** mean?

A. It means voting by a **shout**. Voting by acclamation is **not** a method of voting known to parliamentary law. This method of voting is not confined to resolutions, orders, bills, etc., but is sometimes employed in the election of officers when there is only one candidate, and when voting by ballot is not required in the bylaws. Because the object of the ballot is **secrecy**, where the bylaws require the vote to be taken by ballot any motion is **out of order** which members cannot oppose **without** exposing their views.

Q. Is it necessary to have a specific provision in the bylaws which allows voting by acclamation when there is only one candidate for an office?

A. Yes; however, it is advisable to insert a provision in the bylaws to read—"Where there is but one candidate for an office, voting may be by general consent or by **viva-voce**—voice (show of hands)." A **unanimous** vote is required in order to

dispense with ballot. See page 194, ROR.

Q. Should the minutes of the last convention (biennial, triennial or the like) be read at the opening of the next convention?—State organization.

A. No. The minutes of the last convention should be read and corrected before adjournment sine die. If this is impossible, have the executive committee (or a special committee) appointed to read and correct them. See page 249, ROR.

Q. Why should a motion be seconded?—Mrs. AMcD.

A. To assure the assembly that it has more than one supporter and may therefore be worthy of consideration, and to create the presumption that there are others who favor it. But in **mere** matters of course and routine, the Chair takes assent of all for granted, after inquiring whether there is any objection.

Q. I understand that the name of member who made the motion is recorded, but what about the name of the member who seconded the motion?—Club secretary.

A. The name of the member who seconds a motion is **not** necessarily recorded in the minutes. It is a waste of time. See page 247, ROR.

Q. What must be the conduct of the speaker on a question during the discussion?

A. It **must** be **respectful** to the Chair, to the assembly and to visitors; personalities **must** be **avoided**, even naming of members is **out of order**. Generally, reference to a member as "member on my right" "the member who immediately preceded me" will be found **definite enough**.

Q. (a) How often may a member speak on the same question (motion)? (b) What is usual limit allowed the member taking part in debate?

A. **Once**, until all members who wish to do so, have had opportunity to speak on the same question. (b) the limit of two speeches of ten (10) minutes each usually is followed in ordinary assemblies—clubs, lodges, societies, conventions and the like.

Q. May a member be permitted to speak longer than 10 minutes on a question?

A. Yes, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote to extend the time limit.

Q. Is the office of vice president an important one?

A. Certainly, since at any time the vice president may have to serve as president.

Q. Is it necessary for the secretary to enter in the minutes motions which have been defeated or withdrawn?

A. No. See page 247, ROR.

LISTEN, PLEASE!

is the title of a popular 10-page booklet of Do's and Don'ts and other suggestions to improve understanding between severely hard of hearing persons, their relatives, and friends. Written by Joseph Wiedenmayer, U. S. Consul (Ret.), born hard of hearing, who is a member of the A. G. Bell Association staff and a trustee of the Memphis Foundation of Otology.

Introduction by Eugene W. Petersen

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Write:

LISTEN, PLEASE!

P. O. Box 4083

Chevy Chase, Md. 20015

JUDGE: What is the charge?

DEAF EVERYMAN—I hereby accuse the Anachronistic Oral Association for the Deaf, Inc., of not abiding by their constitution.

JUDGE: How's that?

DEAF EVERYMAN: Their constitution stipulates that they are to promote speech and speechreading to the hilt, but . . .

OLD ORALSIDES: (rising) Your honor, that is precisely what we have been doing. We have printed hundreds of treatises on the blessings of speech and speechreading, studiously avoided printing contrary views . . . we even rejected a paid advertisement of a booklet that heretically stated hand talk should be the first language of the deaf.

DEAF EVERYMAN: True, your honor and this is why the constitution issue is before the . . .

OLD ORALSIDES: (interrupting) We have organized around 250 adult deaf to act as living examples of what speech and speechreading training can accomplish. We have organized conventions with auditory, speech and speechreading themes. We have meticulously preached the dangers of sign-pollution. We have organized parent groups throughout the world and pounded on the thesis that this is a hearing world and . . .

JUDGE: (pounding with his gavel) Be seated, Old Oralsides. I notice you are so oral that you seldom give Deaf Everyman a chance to speak.

DEAF EVERYMAN: Thank you, your honor. My interpreter, Miss Empathy, has kept me abreast of all that has been said. Through the stress and fall of her hands, through her facial clues I can even "hear" the nuances and inflections in Old Oralsides' voice.

JUDGE: Get going. Get to the point!

DEAF EVERYMAN: I am bringing this constitutional issue before you because most deaf persons do not have functional speech and speechreading skills. This is partly because of the way the Anachronistic Oral Association has gone about the business of oral training for an oral world. This has resulted in a basically non-oral deaf population. Why are we . . .

OLD ORALSIDES: (jumping up) Lies! Lies!

JUDGE: (pounding his gavel) Be seated, Old Oralsides, or you will be found in contempt of court.

DEAF EVERYMAN: Why are we biting the hand that is supposed to feed us? Why have not thousands of us become members of their Association? For whom do they speak? Whom do they represent? They hardly know or mingle with the grassroots deaf whose thoughts and feelings . . . never mind, but let me

tell you this irony: a reporter visited a world famous oral school. Although the deaf children had been in attendance for 10 to 15 years and had up to 13,500 hours of oral training this newspaper reporter could not understand the speech of the deaf children.

JUDGE: Why is it so?

DEAF EVERYMAN: The cart is put before the horse. Attempts should be made first to turn the wheels in a deaf child's mind. He should be exposed to language first so that he will have something to say and to speechread.

JUDGE: How so? Please illustrate.

DEAF EVERYMAN: If you were deaf you would use your eyes. A little child is attracted to large, colorful, animated objects. The lips take up a 2 by 3-inch region in space while the hands not only can make living shadows on the wall but they can tell stories, can tell with three or even four dimensional power what is what and why is why and who is who . . .

OLD ORALSIDES: That is following the line of least resistance.

DEAF EVERYMAN: Take off your glasses and see the hard way. Put cotton in your ears and hear the hard way. Paint your house without a ladder and follow the line of most resistance. But to get back to my point: a line of communication must be established, not communication that is ambiguous and mere motoric imitation and repetition—more parrotlike than educational—more easy, flowing communication. The teacher can use both her hands and voice; the child can communicate in any way he wants, in any way he feels relaxed and comfortable. The parent need not be limited to the oral vocabulary the child has learned . . . but at night the deaf child can see hands that reassure him as he falls asleep. In the daytime the mother can emphasize the past tense, the plural forms that do not appear on the lips (try lipreading "ed," "ing," etc.). She can talk of faraway places, tell what is happening on television, tell . . .

OLD ORALSIDES: The same thing can be achieved through the normally accepted channels of speech and speechreading.

JUDGE: I told you . . .

DEAF EVERYMAN: Let him talk, Your Honor, let him interrupt. It is good for his mental health. (turning to Old Oralsides) About two-thirds of the sounds of English cannot even be distinguished on the lips. Would it make you happy if we formed a chorus of nodding heads, pretending we understand, if we forced ourselves to float in a hearing world, hoping no one notices our blank eyes or idiotic smiles? Perhaps all this pretending can explain why the deaf have

poor language, why there are wide gaps in their education.

OLD ORALSIDES: You mean to tell me that at manual schools the deaf have smooth language, superior speech and speechreading skills?

DEAF EVERYMAN: Stop throwing verbal smokescreens. What do you mean by manual schools? There are only two residential schools in the whole nation that have formally accepted the sign language as one of its communication devices during preschool years. The sign language used during the early, critical years in the classroom as a vehicle to communicate knowledge and the sign language used by the deaf on the playground are, in their effectiveness, two horses of a different color. Can you name two or three teacher training centers that train teachers to level of competence in the various uses of manual communication?

OLD ORALSIDES: What proof do you have that manual communication will help develop speech and speechreading skills?

DEAF EVERYMAN: Why are we the ones to show proof? Have you proof that manual communication hinders their development? Documented evidence, however, abounds everywhere the findings of research, for example, that the speech of deaf children of deaf parents is as good as that of deaf children of hearing parents? Or that their speechreading skills are often superior? How do you explain, in a comparative sense, their demonstrated excellence in academic achievement? At one school the difference in IQ was a statistically significant 8 points in favor of deaf children of deaf parents because of the impact of a communicating environment.

OLD ORALSIDES: The research evidence is skimpy. Wait till we begin to produce our own.

DEAF EVERYMAN: By all means, let us have more research then. As sure as day follows night the results will be the same. There are certain self-evident truths: captioned films are widely used, 95% of us intermarry, there are hundreds of clubs for the deaf, interpreters at churches.

OLD ORALSIDES: This is a hearing world and we . . .

DEAF EVERYMAN: Should we require paraplegics to run up and down the stairs, the blind to put on glasses and become traffic cops, the lame to walk without crutches . . .

JUDGE: What do you propose?

DEAF EVERYMAN: That the Anachronistic Association follow its constitution and promote speech and speechreading with the help of a total communication approach. One of the inalienable rights of man is the pursuit of happiness. At least it will make the deaf happier and more relaxed. (turning to Old Oralsides) Think of it, if we could put ourselves in the position of deaf parents of deaf children and add our skills and exper-

ience in teaching speech and speech-reading in a relaxed environment of effortless communication, we could . . .

OLD ORALSIDES: But I . . . but . . .

DEAF EVERYMAN: Come—I bear you no ill will. There are none so deaf as those who will not hear! You are sin-

cere in doing what you think is best for us—but there is a need for a new dimension of reality, an additional facet of understanding. Come, let us reason together!

JUDGE: Case postponed . . . (aside) ad nauseam!

Sketches Of School Life

By OSCAR GUIRE

Getting Started

It was during my junior year at Gallaudet College when I decided to study chemistry further after graduation. Though I had more chemistry at Gallaudet than any other student had had in the history of the college, I thought that what I was getting would be far from being adequate for giving myself a good start on a chemist's career. I had four years of chemistry while no other student had more than three years. I did not stay in college beyond the usual period of five years but the faculty gave me permission to start chemistry one year earlier than usual.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology was my first choice for further study. When I investigated MIT, I found that I could not afford it. In addition I was doubtful about my ability to find a good job in Cambridge (the city of MIT) or Boston (a nearby city).

I then thought that the University of California should be good enough for me. I also thought that I should be able to get a job at the school for the deaf, which was about six blocks from the university.

When I graduated from Gallaudet College I was not sure about going to the university. Before I left for home, I asked President Percival Hall to give my name to any school for the deaf that wanted a deaf teacher.

I received four offers. Two of them came from the South Carolina and Oklahoma Schools for the Deaf. I do not remember which schools the other two were except that they were in the South.

One of them was probably the Tennessee School. I do not absolutely remember receiving an offer from this school but I clearly remember thinking about this school. I was interested in the fact that the University of Tennessee and the Tennessee School for the Deaf were both located in Knoxville. I thought that I might teach at the school and study chemistry at the university at the same time until I got a chemical job somewhere. College teaching was all right with me but I did not want to be an elementary school teacher.

I did not make a fast decision on these offers. I wanted to have first a look at the University of California and be sure of what I wanted to do.

When I was a student at Gallaudet, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had the best-known department of chemistry

in the country. But since then UC has become more famous than MIT. California is now the area that has the largest number of Nobel Prize winners in the world. UC is the school with the largest number of Nobel Prize winners. Stanford University (near San Francisco) and California Institute of Technology (near Los Angeles) are equal to UC in quality, though much smaller. They have Nobel prize winners, though not so many as UC does.

I applied for admission to the graduate division of the university. I did not really expect my degree at Gallaudet to be accepted at its face value. I considered the work at Gallaudet at the time (1921) to be three years of high school and two years of college. In other words, Gallaudet, in my opinion, was really a combination of senior high school and junior college.

Although I was denied admission to the graduate division, I was treated generously by the dean of admissions. I submitted to him not only my record at Gallaudet but also my record at the California School for the Deaf. He evaluated my work as 15 Carnegie units (four years of high school) and 90 hours (three years of college). This meant that I needed only 30 hours for a bachelor's degree.

The dean's attitude was doubtlessly influenced by the facts that my credit at Gallaudet was 40 per cent more than necessary for graduation and that my average was 9.2 (equivalent to 92 per cent).

In addition the registrar at Gallaudet marked my record "valedictorian." Many colleges and universities attach more importance to an applicant's rank in his high school class than to his average. Now the best known institutions admit an applicant only if he ranks in the top portion of his high school class. For example, UC will admit him only if he ranks in the top twelfth. California has a large state college system to take care of those who are considered to be college material but not good enough for the state university.

Though I felt that I was treated fairly, I was not satisfied. The degree of bachelor of arts from the college of letters and sciences required 120 hours regardless of the major, but the degree of bachelor of science from the college of chemistry required 132 hours. I needed more credit because the B.S. in Chemistry was what I wanted. It was better than the B.A. degree for chemists. It required more study of chemistry and consequent-

ly gave chemists more prestige. The B.S. degree in chemistry required certain courses which were not required for a chemistry major working for a B.A. degree.

I went to the dean of admissions and said, "I want more credit so that I can qualify in one year for a B.S. degree instead of a B.A. degree. He replied, "All right. I will give you more credit if the department of chemistry thinks that you can meet all the requirements in one year."

I went to Professor O'Neill, the oldest professor in the department of chemistry, and asked if I could meet the requirements for a B.S. degree in one year. I showed him my Gallaudet record and my proposed schedule. After examining them he said, "No, you cannot do it. You missed so many required subjects at your former college that you cannot take all of them in one year."

Since I was not sure of going to the university for more than one year, I decided to enroll in the college of letters and sciences and work for a B.A. degree. At the end of the year I would know better what I should do.

When I decided to go to the university, I found that though I was good in mathematics, I did not go far enough in it. At Gallaudet I did not go beyond trigonometry. I was never told that a chemist was supposed to know calculus so that he could understand physical chemistry. It was customary for chemistry majors to take analytical geometry and calculus during their freshman and sophomore years in college.

The situation looked bad to me. I decided to save one year by studying analytical geometry at home before taking calculus at the university.

I went to Los Angeles and looked for a textbook of analytical geometry. I found a secondhand book which looked good to me. It had answers printed in the book. This was an important feature because I thought that I could teach myself.

I studied the book ten to twelve hours every day (seven days a week) for three weeks. I solved every problem in the book and did not have any trouble.

Professor Joel Hildebrand, a well-known chemist, was my faculty advisor. I was required to submit my schedule to him for his approval. He checked it with my Gallaudet record. He asked, "How do you expect to study calculus when your Gallaudet record does not show analytical geometry?" I answered, "I recently studied analytical geometry at home." He said, "It is all right, if you assume responsibility for your progress." My grades in calculus were A in elementary calculus (differential calculus) and B in advanced calculus (integral calculus).

Chemistry majors were required to take one year of German. I did not take German at Gallaudet. I took French and Spanish. I was never told about the importance of German to chemists. Nobody at Gallaudet was interested in German although many students were interested in chemistry.

At the university there were two different courses in elementary German. One was for five hours a week; the other for three hours a week. The difference was in the fact that speaking lessons were included in the five-hour course but not in the three-hour one. The latter was limited to students who were enrolled in the colleges of chemistry and engineering. All other students who wanted to or were required to study German had to take the five-hour course. Though I was not enrolled in the college of chemistry or one of the colleges of engineering, I was allowed to take the three-hour course because it was impossible for me to learn to speak German.

At Gallaudet I spent much time on organic chemistry, probably more time on it than any other student at Gallaudet had ever spent. In addition to the regular lecture course in organic chemistry, I had a special course in organic preparations.

At the university I thought I would take the advanced lecture course in organic chemistry during my first semester. I had to see Professor Porter about it.

When I was in Porter's office for the first time, he took a paper out of his desk and gave it to me. There were ten questions on it, presumably an old examination. He asked me to answer any two of the questions. They were awfully hard. When he read my answers, he said, "I can see that you have studied organic chemistry. The study of organic chemistry is more advanced here than at most places. I advise you to take our elementary course before taking our advanced one."

At Gallaudet, in addition to the regular course in elementary quantitative analysis, I had a special course in quantitative analysis. There is no limit to methods of chemical analysis one may try. Every week a new method is invented somewhere in the world.

At the university, in addition to an elementary course in quantitative analysis which was required of all chemistry majors, there was an advanced course in the same subject, which was optional. I wanted to take the advanced course. I had to see Professor Blaisdell about it. When he looked at my schedule, he said, "You have an ambitious program. I want to ask you some questions. It will take about fifteen minutes." I sat at his desk and he asked questions about chemistry for two hours. The examination was prolonged, partly because he spent much time on the telephone. He approved my program and gave me permission to take his advanced course in quantitative analysis which was different from what I had had at Gallaudet.

At Gallaudet I had a lecture course in physical chemistry but there was no laboratory course in it. The university had both a lecture course and a laboratory one in this very important branch of chemistry. One was supposed to take the laboratory course after the lecture one. Under special circumstances one was sometimes allowed to take both at the same time.

I thought I would take the laboratory course without the lecture one. I had to ask Professor Eastman to assign me a desk in the physical chemistry laboratory which was not fully equipped to meet the demand. It was necessary for the students to work in pairs.

Eastman asked me, "Have you ever studied physical chemistry?" I said, "Yes." He then asked, "Where?" I answered, "At Gallaudet College." The look which he gave me showed that he had never heard of Gallaudet.

He asked, "What textbook did you use?" I replied, "The first volume of Stieglitz's *Qualitative Analysis*." He said, "That is not enough. I advise you to take our lecture course as well as our laboratory course." As I discovered later, he was right.

I did not think much of Stieglitz's second volume, which gave procedures. But his first volume was an excellent explanation of the principle of chemical equilibrium as applied in analysis. Calculus was not used in this book but its absence did not prevent one from understanding the principle. But the field of physical chemistry is vast and chemical equilibrium is only a small part of it, though it is of great importance.

It is a good place here to tell of an incident that occurred one year after my getting started.

The university had a course which was listed in the catalog as advanced inorganic chemistry. It would be defined as advanced qualitative analysis. Professor Bray was in charge of it. When I asked him to enroll me in this course, he said, "The laboratory is not large enough to take care of all students who want to take the course. I have to be careful whom I admit to the course. Name a professor under whom you have studied chemistry." I named Professor Porter. Bray then said, "I will ask him how you did. If he says that you did well, I will give you a place in the course." I was given a place.

Bray was a brilliant chemist. He was teaching at MIT when he was offered a job at the University of California. He was not popular with the students. He was "hard-boiled" with them but he always treated me fairly and kindly.

When a chemistry major tries for the degree of doctor of philosophy, which is the highest degree in any field anywhere, he has to do research and write a thesis about the work and results. He has to appear at a public oral examination and defend his thesis. He is also required to choose another science as his minor. A chemistry major usually takes physics as his minor. He can choose another related science for his minor if he wants to.

I was curious to see what a public oral examination was like. When one was announced on the bulletin board, I decided to see it. I asked my good and close pal, Quick Landis, to come with me and interpret for me (by writing).

In the middle of the examination room was a long table. Professors of chemistry and mathematics sat around it. The candidate's minor was mathematics instead of physics. Bray sat behind Hildebrand. The wall in front was lined with blackboards. There were chairs for the public along the other three walls. Quick and I were the only ones from the public. The candidate stood between the table and blackboards. He answered questions and wrote formulas and equations on the blackboards to clarify his answers.

Bray, the hard-boiled professor, asked a question which was calculated to trip the young man. Hildebrand turned and told Bray curtly to leave the candidate alone. Hildebrand could do it because he ranked higher than Bray.

Hildebrand was considered by all people to be a fine man. He was interested in young people and their education. At one time after my graduation he served as dean of men. After his retirement he was elected president of the American Chemical Society.

Sports Highlights Of The Sixties

(Continued from page 27)

gold medals in the Games, as Al Couthen took a gold in broad jump, Jim Davis a couple of golds in the sprints, Jean Manska won the ladies' high jump, Joe Russell got his third shot put medal, and Canada's JoAnne Robinson took home four gold swimming medals . . . Two Cinderella teams, Kendall won the Eastern Schools cage meet and Vermont advanced to the semifinals in its state meet.

1966: Morris Davis was listed in "Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports" . . . Leon Grant arrived late and pumped in 54 points as LACD buried Houston, 127-80; Clyde Nutt scored his 1,000th point in AAAD play in the same game . . . Deaf ski team organized.

1967: Ice hockey, a new sport at Gallaudet . . . Winter Games held at

Berchtesgaden, West Germany . . . Tennessee beat Florida, previously undefeated, 62-51, in Mason-Dixon play . . . St. Mary's rebuilt its cage dynasty, beating American School, 58-52, in Eastern Schools competition . . . Wallace Hughes' 83-yard touchdown run with five seconds remaining helped Tennessee beat North Carolina 13-7!

1968: Los Angeles beat Oakland 58-55 in the AAAD cage finals . . . David Browning of Tennessee scored 70 points in one game . . . St. Mary's repeated . . . North Carolina gridders flew to Kentucky and blasted the Little Colonels, 64-7.

1969: LACD took its fourth consecutive crown with a controversy over a disallowed free throw point . . . Gallaudet beat Georgetown, 7-6, in 11 innings for its biggest baseball victory ever . . . Tom Henes won a discus gold medal climaxing a comeback and Joe Michiline pole vaulted for a gold, in the 1969 Yugo Games.



FRONT ROW CENTER

By **TARAS B. DENIS**

A funny thing happened in the Gallaudet College Auditorium last April 11. While watching the Frederick H. Hughes Memorial Theatre's Saturday night, sold-out performance of "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," I came pretty near being tickled to death. What saved me, however, was my height. Just as my ribs were about to split, the towering standing ovation all but cut me off from the final curtain. This made me furious at the big stiff in front—naturally.

The play was billed as "the world's first production of a full-length musical using live musicians and performed by the deaf." I hate to say so but this distinction already belongs to another group, the Moscow Theatre of the Deaf, and for some years now. Had somebody remembered my article about the Russians in *THE DEAF AMERICAN* (October 1967), "America's" first production would have been more accurate. But then, like our own National Theatre of the Deaf, the Muscovites are professionally managed. So, when we take into account HMT's play-for-love status, quite an achievement.

The play, a pirated mixture of some of the best comedies written by the famed Roman playwright, Plautus (Titus Maccius, c. 254-184 B.C.), who they say was something of a plagiarist himself, was admirably directed by Jon Posey, writer, director, and producer of radio and television shows for WTOP in Washington, D.C.

The story is about masters, slaves, prostitutes, eunuchs, soldiers and all kinds of people in pecking order who are placed in predicaments hilariously knotted by money, freedom, love, vanity and just about anything else you'd expect to find in old Rome before the Christians crashed its gates. Untied, the final scene has "something for everyone," including the audience accustomed to classical endings. I mean, the lover gets his girl, mama gets a hot papa after so many cold seasons, an old man gets back his long lost son and daughter, the proud soldier gets a slap, his men get their women and a clever slave gets his freedom—or does he?

The acting was excellent, although some parts were overcooked. As Pseudolus, the conniving slave seeking to be free, **Mike White** certainly deserved his wish. Mr. White, who also appeared in "The Rainmaker," "Dark of the Moon" and "Boy Meets Girl," really pounded away at my poor ribs with his antics, especially when he got bounced around by Gymnasia, played by **Carol Trachtenberg**, and was floored by the "poison" he was supposed to swallow, Socrates-style. **Will Madsen** as Hysterium, the head slave, did, I think, what nobody could have done better, evoking near hysteria when he assumed—wig, lipstick and all—**Barbara Dickinson's** funeral pose as Philia, the lovely courtesan. While this was Miss Dickinson's debut (boy!) with HMT, Mr. Madsen previously came on in "The Rainmaker," not to mention his experience with the DCCD Dramatics Guild.

Wil Stewart, in the role of the megalomaniacal Roman captain, Miles Gloriosus, brought along his credentials, I understand, from "A Night at an Inn" and "The Importance of Being Earnest." But in this performance Mr. Stewart affixed the official stamp of Rome with each step he took. **Samuel Edwards**, as Erronius, and **Elaine McHowell**, as Domina, both of whom have acting experience elsewhere, put authenticity into their airs as noble folk in a country where chickens once survived citizens—crucifixions, you know.

Others in the remarkable cast included **Bill Collins**, **Rodney Moreland** and **Ted MacGregor**, the Proteans; **Mickey Fields**, Senex; **Harry Lee**, Hero; **Larry Berke**, Lycus, and **Wendy Gordon**, **Debbie Sonnenstrahl**, **Pat Moran**, **Lois Lee** and **Carol Sue Konosky**, the Prosti . . . pardon, the Goodies On Sale. The musicians were **Joanna Lewis**, pianist, and **G. S. Mahoney**, drummer. (The musical numbers are listed at the end of the column.) The sets, designed by **Betty Miller**, were superb, and **Verna Thompson's** costumes classic. **James Kundert** was the show's producer.

All told, the entire company deserves orgies of plaudits for this well-produced, -directed and -performed Plautine piece. True, I didn't hear the music or the readers, but it isn't hard to imagine their marvelous, unseen cooperation in contributing to the smoothness of such songs as "Comedy Tonight."

MUSICAL NUMBERS

Act I

COMEDY TONIGHT	Prologus, Proteans, and Company
LOVE I HEAR	Hero
FREE	Pseudolus and Hero
LOVELY	Philia and Hero
PRETTY LITTLE PICTURE	Pseudolus, Hero and Philia
EVERYBODY OUGHT TO HAVE A MAID	Senex, Pseudolus, Hysterium and Lycus
I'M CALM	Hysterium
IMPOSSIBLE	Senex and Hero
BRING MY BRIDE	Miles and Company

Act II

THAT DIRTY OLD MAN	Domina
THAT'LL SHOW HIM	Philia
LOVELY REPRISE	Pseudolus and Hysterium
FUNERAL SEQUENCE	Miles, Pseudolus and Company
COMEDY TONIGHT—FINALE	Pseudolus and Company

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READING ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
538 Franklin St., Reading, Pa. 19606
Open Friday, Saturday, Sunday
Robert Glass, secretary

When in Rochester, welcome to
**ROCHESTER RECREATION CLUB
FOR THE DEAF, INC.**
1275 & 1279 St. Paul St. Rochester, N.Y.
Open Fri., Sat. eves, Sun. afternoon
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Russell Cooper, Secretary

SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB OF DENVER
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Miss Ione Dibble, secretary

When in Philadelphia, welcome to . . .
SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB, INC.
4051 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19140
Open Wed. and Friday eves.
Sat. and Sun. afternoons and eves.
English title movies on Wed. eves.
Business meetings on 2nd Fridays of month
Harold Campbell, secretary

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5832 S. Western Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60636
Open Friday, Saturday and Sunday
Sam Franco, pres.
Charles Hanton vice pres.
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Open Friday, Saturday, Sunday Eves.
Business meeting 2nd Saturday of month

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Open Friday Evening. Business meeting—
Social on 2nd Saturday of month
Maurice Krajewski, secretary

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THE DEAF, INC.**
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Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2101-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Anthony F. Sansone, president
Vito Manzella, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
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